

INTERNATIONAL

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TER - PARIS: Fair, Temp. 10-15. Tomorrow similar. LONDON: Occasional rain. (10-15). Tomorrow similar. S-41 (10-15). CHANDEL: Mod. V. Temp. 55-61 (12-51). NEW Y. Temp. 55-61 (12-51). NEW Y. 50-60 (10-4). Yesterday's WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 9 East
Belgium	..... 10 B.F.	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.F.
Denmark	..... 10 D.F.	Norway	..... 10 N.F.
France	..... 10 F.	Nigeria	..... 10 N.F.
Germany	..... 10 G.F.	Portugal	..... 10 P.F.
Greece	..... 10 G.F.	Spain	..... 10 S.F.
India	..... 10 I.F.	Sweden	..... 10 S.F.
Italy	..... 10 I.F.	Switzerland	..... 10 S.F.
Japan	..... 10 J.F.	Turkey	..... 10 T.F.
Lebanon	..... 10 L.F.	U.S. Military	..... 10 U.S.F.
		Yugoslavia	..... 10 Y.F.



REGIME—Thousands of Spaniards at Madrid's Plaza de Oriente in support of the Franco regime.

Basque Verdict Not In

ve Rally in Madrid ck Franco Regime

17 (Reuters).—100 Spaniards, all white handkerchiefs, their arms in salute, cheered Franco at today in a mount-acklash over the rial of 16 alleged guerrillas.

But the younger clergy, who are more critical and detached toward the regime, were conspicuous by their absence.

Before the rally, a mass was celebrated at a nearby church in memory of Inspector Meliton Manzanas, 58, chief of political police in San Sebastian, murdered in August, 1968.

Six of the Burgos prisoners face possible death sentences for their alleged part in the killing of Inspector Manzanas.

Gallup Poll

on Popularity at Lowest Ebb—52%

Unemployment reached 5.8 percent in November—the highest monthly level since 1963. It is estimated that approximately 4,600,000 Americans are out of work. At the same time the steady rise in consumer prices has not abated. Least hard hit in terms of unemployment has been the South.



FOR SPAIN—Gen. Francisco Franco acknowledges the cheers of a crowd which demonstrated its support in front of Madrid's royal palace yesterday. Next to him is Prince Juan Carlos, his appointed successor.

Pravda Assails Solzhenitsyn In Major Attack on Dissent

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other writers came under heavy fire today in a sweeping ideological attack on dissent in Soviet society.

Nixon Against Military Spying On Politicians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—President Nixon today issued stern orders to prevent military intelligence agents from spying on candidates for political office.

Poland Orders Its Police To Shoot If They Need To

Premier Reports Up to 20 Deaths, Hundreds Wounded in Baltic Riots

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Poland tonight declared a virtual state of emergency as the toll of dead and injured rose in anti-government rioting.

Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz told a nationwide television audience that police and other authorities had been ordered to shoot at demonstrators if necessary.

The order established nationwide application of control measures in force in the northern port city of Gdansk, the former German city of Danzig that was swept by riots that began Monday.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz stated during his brief TV address that up to 20 persons had been killed, both civilians and policemen, and several hundreds injured in three days of rioting in Gdansk and other coastal cities.

Polish authorities had reported six dead and dozens injured in a communiqué issued yesterday. That report also stated that order had been restored in Gdansk.

The premier's speech seemed to indicate that the disorders had spread to Gdynia, said to have been sealed off last night, and Szczecin, where a curfew was reportedly enforced.

Other unofficial reports stated that troops were being moved into other Polish cities, but these seemed to be precautionary moves in a nation alarmed and excited by the disorders in the north.

The riots were touched off in Gdansk when a demonstration by dockers over weekend rises in food prices swept out of control. Buildings were burned and shops looted in the violence.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz said in his speech tonight that some militia units had come under fire in the demonstrations. It was the first indication that the rioters had used weapons.

Until tonight's broadcast, Polish authorities had insisted that the situation was returning to normal, with stores and buildings being repaired in Gdansk.

Unofficial information from the area indicated that tanks were stationed 50 yards apart in some sectors of the city and that unrest continued in nearby areas. Some dockers continued to stay away from work.

Nearby Gdynia, part of a tri-city coastal area that also includes the resort of Sopot, was said to have been sealed even tighter than Gdansk. Shots were said to have been heard in Gdynia.

Telephone communication with both cities has been cut except for official calls. Flights to the tri-city area were suspended on Monday and newsmen trying to get in by road were turned back.

Airline officials said tonight that flights to Szczecin also had been suspended.

The Polish government has blamed "hooligans" and adventurers for the riots, saying that they had exploited the situation which had arisen among Gdansk shipyard workers.

Travelers said that the shipyard workers, frustrated in wage talks at the port and infuriated by the government decree raising food prices, had marched into town Monday morning.

Many were the paper caps common to workers in rough jobs in this country. Accounts differ, but some were said to be carrying chains and lengths of pipe.

They gathered in front of the local Communist party headquarters shouting anti-government slogans and demanding that some

official come out to talk with them. Eyewitness accounts vary widely, but the demonstration suddenly became violent. Some reports, including one from a Polish student who saw the incident, say that a number of persons had broken into liquor stores and turned a tense scene into a violent one.

Shooting then broke out and the confrontation spread. Ambulances were operating through Monday night and well into Tuesday, according to reliable accounts. Troops were eventually brought in.

[Well-informed sources said tonight that a bomb went off this evening in the backyard of the Russian Embassy in Warsaw, the AP reported.]

[The sources said no one was hurt in the explosion. They added that workmen were trying to fix the damage, AP said.]

[UPI said that an official at the Russian Embassy denied that a bomb had gone off tonight on embassy grounds. "I have heard

nothing about that," he said. "It did not happen." An East European newsman who checked with the embassy also said he found no truth to the report, UPI said.]

[Associated Press also said that Swedish newsmen reached in the seaside town of Stupsk, between Gdansk and Szczecin, the former German city of Stettin, said clashes erupted today between police and local inhabitants. They said dozens of shop windows were smashed and looting took place.]

[Police moved in with tear gas and arrested many people, taking them away in trucks, AP said the Swedish newsmen reported.]

30,000 Said Involved
From Wire Dispatches
WARSAW, Dec. 17.—Thirty thousand persons—workers, housewives and students—reportedly participated in the disturbances in Gdansk early this week. That made

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Jozef Cyrankiewicz



RIOT-TORN—Workers repairing a lamp post torn down during the Gdansk riots.

Report Warns Anger of Black GIs In Europe Is at Danger Level...

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).

A Pentagon task force reported today that "black frustration and anger" has reached a dangerous level among U.S. troops in Europe.

"We did not anticipate finding such acute frustration and such volatile anger as we found among the blacks," the task force said, "nor did we expect to find a somewhat lower level of frustration which was clearly evidenced by

"They angrily told us that they had no reason to be fighting in a white man's army and in a white man's war," the report quoted the blacks as saying. "They said their place was back in the States: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Detroit, Jacksonville, where they could fight to liberate and free their black sisters and brothers from the dirty, stinking, teeming ghettos and from all forms of racial bigotry and oppression."

Europe Bases Visited
The report was presented by Frank W. Rendon 2d, deputy assistant defense secretary for equal opportunity. A Negro, he headed the task force, which visited U.S. bases in Germany and elsewhere in Europe this fall.

The 25-day tour followed numerous reports of racial clashes in West Germany, including a riot among infantrymen in West Berlin.

Simultaneously Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird issued a tough directive ordering military commanders to set "numerical goals and timetables for ending discriminatory treatment, on and off the base."

Base commanders in the United States also were given new authority to declare off-limits apartment houses, stores and other establish-

ments that discriminate against black servicemen. The authority does not extend to Europe.

The directive was announced by Roger T. Kelley, assistant defense secretary for manpower, during Mr. Rendon's news conference on the task force report.

At Mannheim and Karlsruhe in Germany, the report said, a small group of alienated blacks "could not be reached"—which Mr. Rendon said meant they refused to talk to the task force.

Mr. Rendon told newsmen that the task force had averted an "ugly situation" by calming black troops in Germany who were on the "edge of violent action."

The task force listed as principal causes of anger the failure of command leadership, racial discrimination in promotions, unfair treat-

ment in work assignments, inadequate representation of blacks in the military police, racial "polarization" in military clubs and other "deficiencies."

Mr. Kelley said housing for blacks was a particular concern in Germany, "where racial discrimination and price discrimination reached overwhelming proportions."

Mr. Kelley conceded there is still only token representation of blacks among higher ranking military officers, but he said the situation is better than it was when he took office two years ago.

Blacks make up about 13 percent of the Army in Germany. Black troops in Vietnam have suffered 16 percent of the combat deaths and won 20 percent of the Congressional Medals of Honor.

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... As Germans Give Deserter Asylum on 'Race Persecution'

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Dec. 17.—An American Negro, officially listed as an Army deserter, has been granted asylum in West Germany on grounds of racial persecution.

If not overruled by a higher court, this precedent-setting judgment could open up West Germany as a sanctuary not only for American blacks but soldiers from other NATO countries as well. This, at least, is the opinion of attorney Helmut Redel of Frankfurt, who handled the case.

The judgment came from a five-man panel of the administrative court in Ansbach, which rules on

asylum cases. It found that Sgt. James Henry Grant, 32, an ex-Army musician who has been on the deserter list since Jan. 1, 1968, had been "racially persecuted" by U.S. authorities.

Sgt. Grant, from Meridian, Miss., now lives in Bremen with his German wife Ingeborg. Both provided testimony upon which the court based its judgment.

U.S. authorities were not involved, and neither the Army nor U.S. diplomatic missions in Germany even knew the case was being heard until they read of the deci-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Shoot If Need Be, Poland Tells Police Up to 20 Deaths Reported by Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

the troubles in the medieval Baltic city of 370,000 the worst since the Polesan uprisings in 1956.

The Communist party office was burned, as was the central radio station and a library, according to reports. Diplomatic sources said that party members were seen tearing up their party cards during the riots.

Gdansk was called calm today, but Polish press reports said shipyard workers were still staying off their jobs. For the first time, an official agency, the newspaper Trybuna Ludu, said today that the weekend's price rises were a factor in the shipyard workers' strike, which began after a management-labor meeting about work reforms.

Sweden's state television service reported today that automatic rifle firing in Gdynia could be heard and said Sweden could see clouds from tear-gas bombs in that city. Troops had set up a "formidable iron ring" around Gdansk, Gdynia and the resort city of Sopot, which also saw violence this week, the Swedish TV reported.

Other potential trouble spots in Poland, according to reliable sources, were Poznan in western Poland, and Zeran, a factory town outside Warsaw.

"Hostile forces are trying to create new centers of anarchy, disturb the rhythm of normal work in factories and disorganize life in the country," said Mr. Cyrankiewicz.

Italian Reds' Sympathy
ROME, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Italian Communist party tonight voiced "sympathy and sorrow" for those killed in the Polish riots and "deplored" police violence there.

Meanwhile, the Communist-dominated Union of Metal Workers joined two other big metal unions in calling on Italian workers to debate the "situation in Poland" in assemblies in industrial plants.

Brutality Deplored
BRUSSELS, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The West's biggest trade union grouping, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, today denounced what it called the brutal way the army crushed the riot in Poland.

Dr. Harm Butler, general secretary of the organization, which groups more than 50 million affiliates in 94 countries, said this had shown up Poland's Communist regime as "bankrupt of socialist human ideals."

Marxists Protest
LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Left-wing protest leader Tariq Ali today led a small demonstration outside the Polish Embassy to show solidarity with the rioters in Poland.

Most of the demonstrators were members of the International Marxist Group. Mr. Ali said they were demonstrating for a return to Leninism in Poland.



behind
every great man...
there's a great cognac

COGNAC
COURVOISIER
The Brandy of Napoleon

News Analysis

Poland Unwilling to Shift Economic Policy to Reality

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 17 (NYT).—More than 30 million Poles are still being called on to make economic sacrifices a quarter-century after World War II.

Their economy is plagued by shortages because there is little incentive to produce what consumers want to buy. Family budgets

Pravda Assails Solzhenitsyn

(Continued from Page 1)

hues and cry around Mr. Solzhenitsyn with his "silent approval." The author shuns publicity and refused to receive Western correspondents who tried to interview him after the Nobel award was announced in October.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is best known for two novels reflecting his own eight-year experience as a prisoner under Stalin's forced labor system: "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" and "The First Circle." His works, "blackening the heroic deeds and achievements of our motherland and the dignity of the Soviet people, turned out to be suitable material for a new anti-Soviet campaign fanned up in the West," Pravda said.

'Led by Tether'
The Nobel committee had been "led around on a tether by anti-socialist forces," it said. "Forgery and insinuations by certain outcasts are the propaganda weapons of our ideological enemies."

Mr. Amalrik, 32, who spent 18 months in Siberian exile in the mid-1950s, was today described as a "sponger" and a half-educated slacker.

Pravda informed its readers of his latest sentence for the first time today.

Pravda also attacked a dissident called Vladimir Bukovsky, 27, who appeared together with Mr. Amalrik on a film shot secretly in Moscow and shown on U.S. television last July. In it, they criticized conditions under the Soviet regime. But today's article made no mention of the film.

Handful of 'Outcasts'
The article rebutted Western reports that there were dissident elements among Moscow's scientific and literary community, claiming instead that there existed only a handful of "outcasts."

"Nevertheless," Pravda said, "the thousand-mouth imperialist propaganda focuses daily not on the large and startling life of a great nation, but on a tiny handful of bought-over self-seekers."

The mention of the scientific community appeared to be a veiled reference to certain Soviet scientists, among them top physicist Andrei Sakharov, who have in recent years questioned some aspects of the Soviet regime.

N.Y. Fuel Oil Strike
NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The fuel oil delivery strike went into its second day today while a meeting scheduled between the two sides this morning was put off.

What happened to Sgt. Grant, it continued, was unfortunately the "normal evil" suffered by blacks in America. Sgt. Grant's desertion from the Army had nothing to do with the decision, which was based solely on grounds of racial persecution.

Mr. Herdlein was not available for further comment today. Once the decision was reported, the U.S. Embassy here put out an alarm to Army headquarters in Heidelberg. But there was some doubt whether the United States could ask for Sgt. Grant's arrest as a deserter.

Outside NATO Area
He apparently was already assigned to Maryland—outside the NATO area—when he deserted. Status of forces agreements apply only to U.S. troops in the NATO command.

After he deserted, Sgt. Grant joined the flight of American soldiers to Sweden, where he and his wife were granted permission to stay. But after six months, his wife became homesick so they returned to Germany.

He first applied for asylum at the federal reception center outside Nuremberg, but was turned down. It was then that he appealed to the court for a decision.

"Such racial discrimination as Grant experienced is illegal in this country, and that qualified him for asylum," a spokesman for the court said. Sgt. Grant will be given documents to prevent any attempts to deport him, he added.

The bigger question posed by the decision was whether any of the estimated 40,000 black American GI's serving in Europe would follow suit. "This place could end up any other Sweden," said an American consular official in Munich.

Any decisions affecting troops under NATO command could lead to protracted legal hassles between the German courts on the one hand and the U.S., West Germany, and possibly other governments on the other. U.S. officials here declined all comment on this point.

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Real Commitment

Their measures have led to limited decentralization in industrial decision-making, additional incentives to workers, somewhat more emphasis on profits, adoption of computerized techniques to aid administrative planning and a concentration of investment in advanced technological sectors.

But they have been unwilling to make any real commitment to shifting what has been largely, ever since the war, a production-oriented economy to the disciplines of the market.

It is still raw output that counts in meeting goals and collecting bonuses—not actual sales. In Hungary and East Germany economic reforms have provided this market orientation and standards of living are moving up much more quickly than in Poland. Czechoslovak reformers tried to invade Ota Ska before the Soviet invasion in August, 1968.

Haphazard Reforms
Yugoslavia has had the market orientation for years. Today it is the only one of the Eastern European countries with a realistically valued currency.

The Polish reforms have come grudgingly, haphazardly and not as a coherent program. A reporter talking with Polish officials some months ago found a certain amount of confusion as to exactly what the nation's economic policies were.

**Germans Give
Negro Asylum**
(Continued from Page 1)

This morning, Sgt. Grant's petition was opposed by a representative of the West German government, however.

Sgt. Grant and his wife testified that American authorities actively prevented them from marrying for two years while he was serving in Germany. His wife said she was told by U.S. officials that a black girl is good enough for him.

Sgt. Grant alleged he was transferred to Fort Meade, Md., to prevent him from marrying. He further alleged that he was about to be transferred again, this time to Vietnam, for the same reason.

The court made no effort to get U.S. official opinion on these allegations. Mr. Redel said it is well known by the court too that there is discrimination in the U.S., he added.

The judgment read by court president Fritz Herdlein, said: "The court came to this decision because, after hearing the evidence, it came to the conclusion that Grant was racially persecuted."

What happened to Sgt. Grant, it continued, was unfortunately the "normal evil" suffered by blacks in America. Sgt. Grant's desertion from the Army had nothing to do with the decision, which was based solely on grounds of racial persecution.

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Rudi Dutschke, German ex-student leader, and his wife.

U.K. Says Dutschke Contacted Subversive Political Groups

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Britain's attorney-general today accused Rudi Dutschke, former revolutionary student in West Berlin, of having contacts with subversive political groups in the Middle East and West Europe.

Mr. Dutschke, 30, was contesting a deportation order issued by the government. He was defended in court as an intellectual with a stimulating and original mind.

Attorney-general Sir Peter Rawlinson said Home Secretary Reginald Maudling had secret information about Mr. Dutschke's activities during the two years he has been in Britain.

The National Interest
This information, said Sir Peter, could be disclosed only at a secret hearing of the five-man appeals court. To reveal it in public would be "contrary to the national interest."

The court was told how Mr. Dutschke had come to Britain in December, 1968, to have medical treatment for gunshot wounds. Since then his permission to stay had been progressively extended.

"One must start, when considering his views on violence, by recognizing that unless one is an unconditional pacifist, all of us may accept that there are circumstances in which violence may be necessary and morally justifiable. The attempt to kill Hitler during the war was an example."

Mr. Wigoder said Mr. Dutschke was an intellectual whose writings were regarded by people at Cambridge as "profound, original and complex." The lawyer went on: "One must start, when considering his views on violence, by recognizing that unless one is an unconditional pacifist, all of us may accept that there are circumstances in which violence may be necessary and morally justifiable. The attempt to kill Hitler during the war was an example."

Up to last May, there had been no complaint by the government about Mr. Dutschke's behavior, Mr. Wigoder said.

The case is expected to last several days.

**100,000 at Rally in Madrid
In Support of Franco Regime**
(Continued from Page 1)

ces, as he has done for the past seven years.

Tomorrow, Gen. Franco holds a regularly scheduled cabinet meeting.

The Burgos trial has been an unprecedented focus of opposition to the Franco regime, precipitating strikes and demonstrations in recent weeks. The authorities are apparently balancing this with right-wing patriotic speeches and rallies. A similar demonstration was held yesterday in Burgos.

No Word on Belh
Meanwhile, there was still no word on kidnapped West German honorary consul Eugen Belh, 59, abducted from his San Sebastian home 16 days ago.

**U.S. Battle Toll
Lists 29 Dead
In Past Week**

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. and South Vietnamese military commands reported today that 29 Americans and 290 South Vietnamese died in combat in Vietnam last week.

The American death toll fell by two from the week before and the South Vietnamese by 100, with activity officially described as decreased in most of the country.

The two commands reported a total of 1,351 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese killed in the week ended last Saturday. The fighting also wounded 377 Americans—an increase of 122—and injured 754 South Vietnamese troops.

Mr. Dutschke's presence in Britain was undesirable, he said. Sir Peter cited Mr. Dutschke's own book, "Rebellion on the Streets," to illustrate the German's approval of internal revolution and action in the streets.

Health Is Cited
Mr. Dutschke's counsel, Basil Wigoder, said the allegations relating to national security were "manifestly over-thoughts." He said doctors were by no means convinced that Mr. Dutschke's convalescence from the shooting was completed.

Mr. Wigoder said Mr. Dutschke was an intellectual whose writings were regarded by people at Cambridge as "profound, original and complex." The lawyer went on: "One must start, when considering his views on violence, by recognizing that unless one is an unconditional pacifist, all of us may accept that there are circumstances in which violence may be necessary and morally justifiable. The attempt to kill Hitler during the war was an example."

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**Calley Trial Off for 3 Weeks;
15th Witness Accuses Medina**

FT. BENNING, Ga., Dec. 17 (UPI).—The court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. recessed for the Christmas holidays today after hearing the 15th consecutive witness testify that Capt. Ernest I. Medina ordered the Vietnamese village of My Lai destroyed.

James M. McQueen, a 23-year-old ex-GI, conceded under cross-examination that Capt. Medina had not specifically ordered women and children killed, but said: "We had been told only Viet Cong or their sympathizers were there (in My Lai) and anything left was to be killed."

Capt. Medina, who underwent a preliminary hearing at Fort Me-Pherson in Atlanta today to determine whether he, too, should stand trial, was Lt. Calley's commanding officer in Vietnam.

Lt. Calley, 27, is standing court-martial for allegedly killing or directing his men to kill 102 South Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968, the day he led his platoon on a sweep through My Lai. The defense claims that anything Lt. Calley did that day, he did upon orders from Capt. Medina.

Lt. Calley, whose life is at stake in the trial, said he would "probably do some killing" during the long holiday recess.

Reds Continue Terror Tactics In Saigon

Extortionists Kill Vietnam Deputy

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—A South Vietnamese deputy and two Americans were killed here today in incidents of criminal and political terror.

The deputy, Ngo Van Hien, was shot dead by two men in South Vietnamese Army uniforms who attempted to extort \$7,000 from him. There was no suggestion of any political motive for the crime.

One of the assailants was shot by police as he ran from Mr. Hien's home, in the center of the city. The other escaped.

Police sources said terrorist attacks in the last 24 hours were the worst so far this year.

Gravitate Attack
The increased terrorism has extended outside Saigon, where the death toll from a grenade attack on a religious gathering at Long Trung, 44 miles southwest of Saigon, Monday has risen to 26, a police spokesman said.

In last night's attacks in Saigon, a grenade was thrown into an outdoor cafe, a 35-pound explosive charge set off at the entrance of an American officers' quarters and a grenade hurled at a house killing a police driver.

One American civilian was killed and nine U.S. civilians wounded in the grenade incident, while an American duty officer was killed in the blast at the officers' quarters.

In Cambodia, South Vietnamese forces killed seven North Vietnamese in an action nine miles northwest of Svay Rieng, a military spokesman said. It was part of a continuing operation in southern Cambodia.

The spokesman said Vietnamese government forces operating 150 miles southwest of Saigon, in the marshy U Minh Forest, had killed 16 Viet Cong as part of an operation to clear Viet Cong from their traditional sanctuary in the "forest of darkness."

He said that since the operation began Dec. 1, a total of 526 Viet Cong were killed while government deaths totaled 39.

Elsewhere in Cambodia, U.S. jets were reported to have used napalm and napalm to support Cambodian troops who had been defending since Dec. 11 a village against an estimated 3,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attackers.

The village of Prey Tokong, 50 miles from Phnom Penh, was reduced to rubble and a few blackened walls yesterday in one of the fiercest battles of the Cambodian war.

According to information pooled by Western correspondents flown to the area, field officers at the village said the air-strikes were made by Phantom jet-bombers and Skyraiders.

The Cambodian high command claimed that more than 2,000 of the attacking force were killed during the battle, but correspondents had no way of verifying the figure.

A relief force of South Vietnamese paratroopers, airlifted to the nearby provincial capital of Kampong Cham, linked up last night with remnants of the 400 exhausted Cambodian defenders.

**Brazil Is Silent
On Latest Note
From Swiss Envoy**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Brazilian leaders were silent today after receiving a letter from kidnapped Swiss Ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher saying he hoped they would meet the demands of his abductors.

Roadblocks still sealed off part of the residential suburb of Alto da Boa Vista, 30 miles south of the center of Rio where a massive search for the kidnappers and their victim was carried out on Monday.

Troops remained in the area despite an official statement that the search operation had been suspended.

The 57-year-old envoy, kidnapped at gunpoint 11 days ago, made his appeal in a note found in a suburban bar here yesterday. With the note was a fourth communiqué from his abductors reiterating their demands for formal guarantees by the government that 70 political prisoners they wanted exchanged for the bachelor envoy would be flown to Chile and/or Algeria.

Heathrow Slowed Again
LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—London air traffic was disrupted today for the third straight day by a go-slow campaign and overtime ban by ground staff. Some flights were canceled and others delayed.

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15th Witness Accuses Medina**

FT. BENNING, Ga., Dec. 17 (UPI).—The court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. recessed for the Christmas holidays today after hearing the 15th consecutive witness testify that Capt. Ernest I. Medina ordered the Vietnamese village of My Lai destroyed.

James M. McQueen, a 23-year-old ex-GI, conceded under cross-examination that Capt. Medina had not specifically ordered women and children killed, but said: "We had been told only Viet Cong or their sympathizers were there (in My Lai) and anything left was to be killed."

Capt. Medina, who underwent a preliminary hearing at Fort Me-Pherson in Atlanta today to determine whether he, too, should stand trial, was Lt. Calley's commanding officer in Vietnam.

Lt. Calley, 27, is standing court-martial for allegedly killing or directing his men to kill 102 South Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968, the day he led his platoon on a sweep through My Lai. The defense claims that anything Lt. Calley did that day, he did upon orders from Capt. Medina.

Lt. Calley, whose life is at stake in the trial, said he would "probably do some killing" during the long holiday recess.

Bunker, Abrams Urge Of Chemical Use in Viet

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Gen. Creighton Abrams have jointly recommended an immediate halt to all chemical crop destruction in South Vietnam, it was learned yesterday. Mr. Bunker and Gen. Abrams, the civilian and military chiefs of the American mission here, urgently requested the Nixon administration to halt the procurement and importation of the chemical warfare agents code-named "white" and "blue."

In a cable sent a week ago and still unanswered by Washington, they recommended that existing stocks of the two chemicals now in Vietnam be used only for the deforestation of uninhabited jungle areas.

At the current rate of use, the supply of chemicals would be exhausted in May, the cable said. After that, Mr. Bunker and Gen. Abrams recommended, the two agents should not be used for any purpose in South Vietnam.

Both "white" and "blue" are now prohibited for use in the United States. A third crop defoliant, code-named "orange," was banned by the Defense Department last April.

May Cause Birth Defects
However, the military command here announced in October—after inquiries were made by reporters about the use of the chemical—that "orange" was used by American forces in the northern provinces of Quang Ngai and Quang Tin for several months after the ban was declared.

"Orange" formally called orange dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, was ordered suspended after the U.S. Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Agriculture reported that it may cause birth defects in humans.

Defoliants have been used for various purposes in South Vietnam, from the hand spraying of farmers' areas around military bases to keep weeds down to the deliberate destruction of rice crops from the air to reduce food supplies available to Communist forces.

They have also been used to defoliate thick jungle, and on occasion rubber plantations where enemy forces were believed to conceal themselves.

**N.Y. Judge Denies
Extradition Stay
For Angela Davis**

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The chief justice of New York State's Court of Appeals ruled today that black militant Angela Davis should be extradited to California to face murder and kidnapping charges.

Judge Stanley H. Fuld denied Miss Davis' application for a stay in extradition after five judges of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court unanimously ruled she should be extradited.

Judge Fuld, who issued his decision after a one-hour hearing in his office, said: "The study of the papers before me demonstrates that the petitioner is the person named in the warrant of extradition, that she was in the demanding state at the time of the crime and that she is substantially charged with having committed felonies in that jurisdiction. These are the only facts into which the courts of an asylum state will inquire."

**Italy Strengthens
Defendant Rights**

ROME, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Constitutional Court ruled in a milestone civil rights decision today that defense lawyers have a right to attend pre-trial questioning of their clients by investigating magistrates.

The court ruled a clause of the Fascist-era penal code allowing only the prosecution to attend such questioning was unfair to defendants.

The ruling was the latest in a series of moves to widen the rights of defendants.

**General Strike
Called in Milan**

MILAN, Dec. 17 (AP).—Italy's three main unions today called a general strike against the government in Milan to protest alleged police violence against leftist demonstrators.

One student died Saturday when police clashed with youths demonstrating against the Burgos trial of 16 Basques.

In a joint communiqué, the Communist CGIL and the non-Communist UIL and Cisl said that individual factory assemblies would decide the times of their strikes.

**Canadian Police
Search Suburb**

MONTREAL, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Hundreds of police and army troops in Arctic gear sealed off a suburban neighborhood today but failed to find three suspects sought in the kidnapping slaying of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

The 350-man force began moving out of the middle-class area when a house-to-house search failed to reveal any trace of the suspects. No arrests were made.

The action, conducted during a blinding snow storm, came two weeks to the day after the same type of operation resulted in the release by the Quebec Liberation Front of another hostage, British Trade Commissioner James R. Cross.

**Japanese R
GI Pullout**

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (UPI).—United States and Japan agreed on a program of withdrawal of more than 10,000 combat troops by next national news agency reported.

It said the agreement called for the withdrawal of the U.S. Phantom II fighters from Japan, was technical-level talks between the Japanese and U.S. military officials. The agreement will be endorsed at the Japanese-U.S. joint committee scheduled to be held in the agency said. No part of the report was available from the press or the U.S. Embassy.

WEATHER

	°F	°C
ALBANY	14	5
ALBANY	14	5
ALBANY	14	5

100 Piners Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.

Contradictions in Gdansk

The Western nations are caught up in a set of dilemmas involving such goals as full employment, increasing gross national product, higher wages and controlling inflation—all operating under the interplay of labor-management bargaining, international trade and consumer demand. The result is varying degrees of economic trouble, which are usually lumped by Communists under the head of the "contradictions of capitalism."

These, according to Marxist-Leninist theory, as moderated by post-Stalinist innovations, cannot exist in a truly socialist country. But, since no nation has reached the Marxist ultimate, it can be argued that there are no truly socialist countries. Anyway, those now working under Marx's aegis have their own contradictions, as the rioting in Gdansk and other Polish port cities attests. The rioters are dismissed by Polish authorities as mere hoodlums, not representative of the working class. But there seem to be quite a few hoodlums, which in itself is a testimony to a gap between Marxist principles and practice in Poland. Moreover, the motive for the demonstrations, looting and arson—so far as can be determined through the official fog shrouding events on Poland's northern seaboard—are starkly economic and logical.

The government has raised prices of food, clothing and fuel. Ironically enough, it is possible that this is being done to permit the lowering of prices on appliances, and other consumer "luxuries." But behind it lies a kind of economic stagnation that reflects the fact that Poland has been lagging behind even its Communist neighbors in meeting the demands of its people.

Consumer-orientation has made considerable strides behind the Iron Curtain—and the degree of this orientation seems to provide at least one index of economic well-being. While, therefore, critics of Western neo-capitalism are damning the consumer society for, among other things, producing too much, in the East distance from the consumer society seems to insure that a country produces too little.

Like every generalization, this can be made too sweeping. The contradictions of capitalism are far more complex than simply the degree of consumer orientation of that economy; the contradictions of Communism, as practiced today, are at least equally complex, although obscured by control of news media, by governmental secrecy on vital issues, and by authoritarian regulation of nearly all the economy.

Nevertheless, the Polish emeutes serve as a sharp reminder that not all of Communism's troubles are simply growing pains as its defenders like to assume. Poland is part of a highly sophisticated economic bloc that has half a century of more or less Marxist experience behind it, and has ample access to modern technology and theory. Poland does not suffer from the handicaps of semi-isolation that have helped make Castro's efforts to establish a diverse socialist economy in Cuba so frustrating. But it still has its own frustrations—on the purely economic level, without taking into account cultural and nationalist deprivations. And—history has made the Poles skeptical—it does not even have that consolation of the mainland Chinese, of washing down a handful of rice with invigorating draughts of Mao's thought.

Opening the 'Seven Locks'

Publication of extensive extracts from "Khrushchev Remembers" in Life magazine and various foreign publications has naturally aroused worldwide interest. While at first some question had been raised about the authenticity of the manuscript, it now appears most likely that these are indeed the words of Nikita S. Khrushchev. If so, "Khrushchev Remembers" will be regarded as a major contribution to the history of the mid-twentieth century despite individual errors of fact and despite the evident self-serving character of much of the narrative.

Of all the topics discussed in this multifaceted document, none is likely to receive a warmer response in the West than Khrushchev's plea for lifting the barriers that now hem most Soviet citizens within

their own country. "Why should we build a good life and then keep our borders bolted with seven locks?" he asks. When the last czar ruled Russia, hundreds of thousands of his subjects were able to go abroad, either as permanent migrants or for temporary visits. But 53 years after the Bolshevik revolution, it is still extraordinarily difficult and rare for any Soviet citizen to travel outside the Soviet bloc on other than official business.

So long as Soviet leaders keep the "seven locks" closed, the world must conclude that the Kremlin does not trust its people and fears the consequences if many of them are in a position to contrast at first hand Soviet reality with the reality of the West.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Changes of Men in Washington

At the time when the Vietnam conflict was intensifying, Democrat John Kennedy considered it expedient to name Republican Henry Cabot Lodge Ambassador to Saigon. Now, the general sentiment is that the big issue in the 1972 presidential campaign will be less Vietnam than the economic situation. It was thus normal for President Nixon to also think of protecting himself by giving his new policy a "hipartisan" basis.

Such is the main explanation of the announced nomination of Secretary of the Treasury David Kennedy as roving Ambassador, and of his replacement by a Democrat, former Governor of Texas John Connally. Mr. Kennedy nevertheless does not assume the role of a scapegoat. In his new post of ambassador-at-large in charge of international economic relations, the State Department points out, he will play an important role with the EEC "at a time when its extension becomes a possibility and when crucial decisions interesting both the United States and Europe are getting nearer." Mr. Kennedy's action had nonetheless been discreetly criticized for some time.

As early as in his first press conference, while the dollar was experiencing difficulties, he asserted that the administration did not totally rule out raising the gold price, thus contributing to accentuate the rush on the precious metal.

He had moreover expressed a few doubts about the new recovery measures recently decided on by Mr. Nixon and feared that they might entail a new inflation flare-up.

If naming a Democrat at the head of the Treasury is clever, naming a Texas conservative is even more clever. Coming after the dismissal of Mr. Hickel, Mr. Connally's nomination in any case confirms the tendency to a renewal of the President's

entourage in a definitely conservative direction.

Several high officials including Mr. Farmer, one of the few colored men on his team, resigned in recent weeks. More recently, the choice of Texas billionaire Mr. Bush to succeed career diplomat Yost at the head of the U.S. Mission to the UN confirmed this tendency: after the November elections and with the end of his term two years ahead, Mr. Nixon definitely gives his preference to politics over competence.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The Crisis in Poland

Whereas Russia can get away with a pathetically low standard of living for her people because her national income is relatively independent of foreign trade, this is not the case with, in particular, Poland or Hungary. They have willy-nilly to strive to compete in quality and productivity with producers in the capitalist world, because of their vital dependence on foreign trade. To do so successfully demands more economic freedom; but, as we saw in the case of Czechoslovakia, this is turn involves everything else. Everything else Moscow simply will not tolerate. The dilemma remains insoluble.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The riots can hardly have surprised the authorities. To announce a heavy increase in food prices just before Christmas was asking for trouble. The mystery is why they asked for it. Obviously many people will suspect that the announcement was pushed through by some group in the apparatus which wanted to undermine the authority of Mr. Gomulka. This is not impossible. But such tactics are dangerous in a volatile country like Poland. They can easily backfire. So without further evidence it is best to keep an open mind and assume at least the possibility of a simple bungler.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 18, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—A panic was created yesterday after a row between two drunken men, who drew their knives on each other. There is, however, no doubt that the Armenian conspiracy agents took advantage of the circumstance to increase the terror with the view of provoking disorder. The alarm was very widespread and appeared to have affected all classes. The shops were rapidly shut. Fortunately the panic did not last very long, and by noon the town was wearing its usual wonted aspect.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 18, 1920

PARIS—The police are puzzled by the disappearance of the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. Raymond Dumeau, the exponent of the Greek mode of living, who has not been seen since Friday. The youth was dressed, as are all Dumeaus, in a plain white roughwoven dress, with arms and legs bare, and his hair falling in heavy rings to his shoulders. Because of his unusual mode of dress, however, the police feel that they should have no difficulty in finding him.



'And For My Next Surprise—'

Spain's Basque Guerrillas

By Richard Eder

MADRID—In a crowded Bilbao restaurant a couple of weeks ago, a Swedish journalist asked a Basque lawyer why the Basque guerrilla group known as ETA should be judged any differently from, say, the French Canadian extremists who recently kidnapped a Briton and killed a Canadian.

The question reflects the confusion that has marked the present Spanish crisis, growing out of the court-martial of 15 ETA members on charges of banditry and, in the case of six, of killing a secret-police inspector.

The question is not sufficiently

answered by the slogans of demonstrators in other European capitals or by accounts sent by some European journalists that present the Basque trial in the city of Burgos as a simple case of Franco tyranny versus democratic resistance.

A Distinction

It is also not answered by the official Spanish accounts threaded through the local press, which describe ETA as a plain Marxist-Leninist separatist terrorist gang. The group's activity is compared to that of the Quebec extremists or the American Weathermen. And a

common line of opposition to this activity is drawn nearly from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to President Nixon to Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The Basque lawyer's answer was: "You cannot speak in the same way of those who use violence against a dictatorship as of those who use it, for whatever laudable purpose, against a government that allows free expression and political activity."

The lawyer was a Basque nationalist and a man of the left, and he was at least sympathetic to ETA, which calls for violence to create an independent, socialist Basque state. Another answer comes from quite a different viewpoint, that of one of the few Basque lawyers in the Burgos defense.

"I did not agree with perhaps 30 percent of the views of the other lawyers," he said. "I was not defending ETA, nor even Basque nationalism. I was fighting the use of court-martials for political cases, and the use of police torture to build the prosecution's case."

This lawyer, a liberal, is a public opponent of the Franco government. He has little sympathy for the vision of an independent Basque state that is shared, at least romantically, by many Basques who shun the violent methods of ETA.

The entire defense panel at Burgos—whose political views range from moderate to extreme left, and whose views on Basque nationalism range from impassioned advocacy to puzzled incomprehension—were horrified by the kidnapping of Eugen Beil, honorary West German consul in San Sebastian, on Dec. 1.

The lawyers say they do not approve of kidnappings, and all say they foresaw political repercussions for the Burgos trial, which began Dec. 3.

The Kidnapping

Those tried at Burgos have been behind bars for nearly two years and have no conceivable connection with the kidnapping. But the kidnapping did allow official spokesmen to hint what would originally have been a trial before a world opinion of the peculiar problems of the Franco dictatorship, and to argue that it was simply one more instance of a member of the world community wrestling with a problem that affects them all.

Moreover, ETA is split into various groups, with varying ideas about the tactics of violence, and the kidnappers are classified as part of a splinter group that has still to be identified.

Police pressure on the Basques precedes by a long time the killing of the police inspector, the bank robberies and the detonating of bombs.

Despite the group's belligerent rhetoric, virtually all of the ETA operation—including the setting off of bombs in deserted places at midnight—were organized to avoid killing anyone.

But plainclothes policemen and the civil guards were arresting Basques—and in some cases torturing them—10 and 15 years ago, for writing and distributing propaganda, for running language schools, for flying Basque flags or even for playing the xistu, or Basque flute.

If Spain were a democracy, and if the Basque culture, language and forms of community organization had been allowed to develop freely, would there have developed a strain of separatist violence? It is interesting to note that in France, where the Basques are free to organize their own lives—although the centralism of the French government smothered them—the ideas of the French Basque equivalent of ETA have failed to take hold.

New Society And Old State

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—There was a lesson for all advanced technological societies in Britain's slowdown by electricity workers which narrowly avoided a dangerous crisis. The lesson is simply that as nations enter the post-industrial age they must find new labor relations formulas which safeguard the working man without unduly threatening operations of the state.

Even a slowdown—far less crippling than a complete strike—can rapidly impede the orderly functions of a modern community if it is directed against a crucial sector such as electric power.

Nowadays power is not simply a matter of lighting, industrial energy or transportation. Electricity has infiltrated every aspect of life. Medicine, agriculture, frozen food storage, banking and even distribution of paychecks were menaced by the partial and relatively minor electrical cuts.

Life and Death

In Britain as in other highly developed countries sick people not hospitalized but depending on iron lungs, artificial heart machines or substitute kidney filters, face death if sudden current shortages occur. While hospitals managed to protect themselves with the help of emergency generators, invalids at home were out of luck.

The slowdown demonstrated how dependent modern agriculture has become on electricity. Farmers had to ease cows accustomed to machine milking. Poultrymen were wiped out when thousands of chilled birds died.

Far more vital was the danger to Britain's 5,600 computers, some 70 percent of which were affected by power cuts. This caused interruptions in travel and theater-ticketing operations, late deliveries to supermarkets, confusion in large firms whose payrolls are linked to computers, temporary chaos in scientific data.

All this was in addition to the obvious industrial loss and it must again be stressed that what occurred was but a relatively brief slowdown. The damage was limited and repairable but everyone had a deep glimpse into the bowels of contemporary society and discovered how vulnerable that society has become.

There have already been similar exposures elsewhere of the fragility of today's civilization. Overloaded power grids can produce blackout and manufacturing strangulation; fresh water supplies dwindle; riots in big cities, traf-

fic jam, pollution of combining to weaken survival of the existing way of life. Efforts have indeed been made to cure certain ills but others are still and one field where it has yet been done is in unmoderated industrial re- to a postindustrial, te- age.

Britain now knows the fashioned governmental: the military in a civil ex- order to keep essential going during a strike is less possible. Fortuna didn't have to be after week because the electri- ers agreed to end their.

But preliminary analy- the army would have to provide sufficient skill claims to handle electric complex ramifications. S- tempt would certainly ha- ed even greater confu- continuation of the slow idea of using troops in gency arising from a labo like the Boston police st- English general strike—t- decreasingly feasible.

Meanwhile society mu- increasingly vulnerable. Traffic lights will depend claim on a large scale. I- this would require a tra- tenance force, specially against strikers, and m- a kind of neo-feudal- series of self-sufficient- t-romies maintaining aloof from the rest of structure in quasi-indep-

There is no way out of forced togetherness. Su- formulas as reliance by- prise on its own gen- emergency power becom- able on a large scale. I- this would require a tra- tenance force, specially against strikers, and m- a kind of neo-feudal- series of self-sufficient- t-romies maintaining aloof from the rest of structure in quasi-indep-

Quite obviously the tre- modern technological de- cannot and should not- What is needed, however- nition of what this means- "self and admission the- are required in such field- "p-ri-relationships, and- rial economic disputes, a- tions of the domain o- intervene where the stat- ity to intervene. The pr- problem just slightly ex- this week is not neuter- effective democracy.

Letters

Living Together

The gleeful shouts of the libertines resounded through the "Letters" column as the moralistically simplistic views of Rev. S. J. Gates (JHT, Dec. 1) receive the scorn they deserve. Would that an improvement of the human condition could be accomplished by bowling over such defenseless straw men! What Mr. Gates's Victorian moralizing concealed, and what needs to be emphasized, is that human experience shows that the urge for sexual copulation, like the urge to kill and lie and steal, must be subject to considerable restraint if man is to exist as a social animal. The frustration (to some extent) of many instincts is a prerequisite to civilized living, although our limited understanding of the political sciences does not always reveal why this is so.

It is unfortunate that the framers of the Mosaic Decalogue felt it necessary to put their wisdom into the mouth of an anthropomorphic God. Now that science and education have destroyed this deity's credibility for thinking people, we are in danger of losing the guidance contained in this wise counsel.

DAVID J. ASSETON.

Disabled Veterans

Passing through Geneva, I saw a clipping from your journal concerning the Basque Administration hospitals. It is a sad state of affairs when \$5 million are made available by the VA for

basic research, and we veterans are treated as pigs. To quote one Republican in VA Hospital in "As charity hospitals & Hospital is good to get ing." VA hospitals are a for Resident Physicians, graduates acceptable" (as New Orleans). Disabled are good enough to train students on specialties, to get a train in a VA E you are yourself a partly- veteran, a physician who served with troops in t- The lack of space, equip- personnel for the treat- disabled veterans with s- injuries is something one- to understand, with all- research—from tissue cu- periments to radioactive- labeling of metabolites- in those hospitals.

Non-clinical research i- to the universities a- medical schools, which- short of such funds be- budget cuts. We are o- our own medical school- physicians just out of s- training (preferably in- hospitals that pay little- let them go into practice- petition with American- doctors who had to pay- sums for their educati- many of the imported re- are willing to serve in t- States armed forces? It- convenient for them to la- trade on us who served- fered.

Lisbon.

A Bans Some Tuna

rt Asks World to Curb ury Peril to Sea Fish

By Paul Hofmann

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—A U.S. official today for an industrial treaty on the oceans, without such a ban the deep-sea fish as food for man.

more than the so-called safe limit of toxic methyl mercury. A Japanese specialist, Prof. Junji of Tokyo University, agreed with Mr. McDuffie's assessment of mercury pollution in the oceans. The American and the Japanese experts, who met here yesterday for the first time, held a joint news conference to warn the public that food fish might one day become inedible because of the presence of mercury.

Mr. McDuffie said that there was no proof so far that the rising mercury level of the oceans was due to coastal pollution. He conceded that it might be caused by natural sources.

Temporary, Anyway
"As long as we don't know," the American expert said, "we ought to at least temporarily halt all mercury emissions into the sea by chemical industries and other coastal sources."

Mr. McDuffie discussed proposals for international action to enforce such a temporary ban in a session with other participants in the marine pollution conference at the Rome headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The New York professor arrived here yesterday after having decided to attend the Rome conference at his own expense following his discovery last week that canned tuna in his own pantry had a mercury content exceeding the limit of 5 parts per million set by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

A frozen Japanese swordfish steak taken from the Birmingham campus dining hall turned out to have a mercury content of 1.5 parts per million, Mr. McDuffie reported. He said he had informed the local health officer of his findings.

FDA's Recall Halted
Earlier this week, the Food and Drug Administration ordered the recall of Japanese supplies of canned tuna from U.S. supermarket shelves.

Mr. McDuffie said that he was impressed by the response that his findings evoked from many of the 400 participants at the Rome conference, although he did not submit any formal paper.

Professor Uti, a chemical engineer and urban engineering specialist, said that the mercury level of the Indian Ocean had reached one part per million and that tuna fish originating there, which he had analyzed, contained the same rate of mercury.

Some fish on sale in Japan showed up to ten parts per million mercury, the professor said.

U.S. Still Awaits Soviet Plan
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation will recess tomorrow in Helsinki until March 15, when they will resume in Vienna, two weeks before the opening of the Soviet Communist party congress.

The Helsinki phase is ending with no sign of an agreement because the Russians have failed to present a proposal of their own to match or counter the U.S. plan of last July 24.

The key missing ingredient, as the United States sees it, is a Soviet numerical proposal for a ceiling on rival missile numbers, including a sub-ceiling on the huge Soviet SS-9 missiles.

Date Is Moscow's
The United States had preferred to resume the talks earlier, but at Soviet insistence agreed to Moscow's date.

The assumption here is that by that time the Kremlin may have resolved arms issues involved in the SALT talks. What, if any, decisions will be revealed at the party congress is uncertain.

There have been Russian hints reaching Washington via the diplomatic grapevine that unilateral Soviet action involving missiles should be noted by the United States. But this has not been said directly at Helsinki.

Hence yesterday's Pentagon statement that the Russians may have started leveling off SS-9 missile activity could be read in Moscow as an indirect response to the Soviet hints.

While the Pentagon statement said that some U.S. strategic weapons analysts believe the SS-9s and the smaller SS-11s "are approaching what might be called leveling-off phases," this is a matter of some dispute in itself and as it may relate to SALT.

Some believe the slowdown indicates fulfillment of Soviet force level targets, but others believe the halt may be only temporary, to begin emplacement of multiple (GMRV) warheads, the latter a possibility also mentioned in the Pentagon statement.

Time for Checks
In either case, the long SALT recess will allow the two sides to reassess their positions and the United States to further check on Soviet missile deployment.

At the Helsinki talks, the Russians have stressed a demand for including in any agreement the American aircraft in Western Europe and aboard carriers, since they can deliver nuclear weapons to Soviet soil.

But the United States is unwilling to agree to consider this until the Russians come up with a full proposal, including the missile limitation figures.



TRIAL PROTEST—Israeli students of Russian-Jewish origin tie themselves with a string to demonstrate at Tel Aviv University against the Leningrad trial in which a number of Jews are accused of plotting to hijack a plane to escape Russia. The students say they will stay there until the trial is over.

Leningrad Trial Defendants Reportedly Admit Their Guilt

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The mass trial of 30 Jews and Russians accused of attempting to hijack a Soviet aircraft continued into its third day, with many of the defendants elaborating on guilty pleas made Dec. 15, informed Leningrad sources said.

All of the defendants admitted, at the beginning of the trial in the Leningrad City Court, the attempted hijacking and some of them said they had been working for "international Zionism," the sources said.

The star defendant and witness appeared to be Maj. Mark Dymshits, an air force officer who was reported to have confessed he began to organize the hijacking plot last spring, when he made several flights on passenger aircraft flying between Leningrad and the border.

Armed at Airport
Maj. Dymshits also allegedly persuaded 11 Jews from Moscow, Riga and Odessa to buy tickets separately for a flight from Leningrad to a Baltic city June 15.

The prosecution charged that 12 of the defendants appeared at the Leningrad airport armed with revolvers, rubber clubs and other weapons ready to overpower the pilot and compel him to fly the plane to Helsinki.

From Helsinki, the 12 were presumed to have planned to ask for Finnish political asylum and later fly on to Israel.

The other defendants were said to have been accomplices and accessories of the 12.

They are all being prosecuted under Articles 64 and 70 of the Criminal Code, covering the crimes of treason and waging anti-Soviet propaganda.

The penalty may be 15 years' imprisonment or death.

In the only known previous Soviet trial for hijacking, held in Leningrad, in October 1969, a woman and her husband were sentenced to 13 and 11 years' imprisonment respectively, to be followed by an additional five and three years of exile and confiscation of property.

The courtroom was packed with specially selected guests and some relatives of the defendants.

Foreign newsmen were not admitted.

With the sole exception of brief notices in the Leningrad newspapers, all the Soviet media is ignoring the trial, but occasionally some court officials are willing to answer questions by telephone.

Protests in Israel
JERUSALEM, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—A group of immigrants from the Soviet Union today staged a demonstration near Jerusalem's Wailing Wall to protest the Leningrad trial.

Students in Israeli universities also held protest strikes and meetings.

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon yesterday told parliament that Soviet Jews were being used as scapegoats for the Russian government "as they were in the days of the czars, in those of the Stalin era and the doctors' trials."

Bonn Envoy Walks Out at Beethoven Fete in Moscow
MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Helmut Allardt, ambassador of West Germany, walked out of an official celebration of Beethoven's 200th birthday last night at the Bolshoi Theater in protest against a speech by an East German official.

At least seven members of the Soviet Politburo were present. Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy were in the government box.

But it was not known if they noticed Mr. Allardt's gesture.

Police Bullets Kill Guerrilla Near Amman

Lebanese Agent
Murdered in Beirut

AMMAN, Dec. 17 (UPI)—A Palestinian guerrilla was killed today in a 30-minute flash of fighting in an Amman neighborhood, radio Amman reported.

A policeman, accused of shooting the man, was arrested shortly afterward, the Arab news team announced.

Radio Amman said the slain man, who was armed with a grenade, provoked the gunfire by trying to disarm the policeman.

"The policeman was forced to return fire because he was being shot at from several directions," the broadcast said.

A truce team spokesman said Tunisian ex-Premier Bahi Ladgham, civilian chief of the team, met with Jordanian Premier Wasfi Taji to discuss the incident and ways of preventing further incidents.

Interrogation and Trial
The officer "accused of killing the citizen was arrested and referred to the prosecutor general for interrogation and trial," a statement by the truce team said.

In Beirut today a Lebanese intelligence agent involved in Palestinian affairs was machine-gunned near his home by unknown assailants, police reported.

Local guerrilla leaders denied that any of their members were involved in the murder and condemned assassination as a political weapon.

In a related statement, the guerrilla leaders said a conspiracy was under way in Lebanon to divide and discredit their movement.

They said the campaign was being conducted by unidentified "hiring elements known for their strong links with imperialist quarters."

In other Jordanian action, government sources said Mr. Taji will journey to Saudi Arabia within the next few days to discuss the financial aid Jordan receives from that country.

Saudi Arabia has been providing aid since a summit meeting following the 1967 Middle East war decided Libya, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia should provide Jordan with an annual \$85 million subsidy.

The move was designed to soften the economic consequences of the loss to Israel of the country's agriculturally rich West Bank.

Both Libya and Kuwait withdrew this subsidy because of the government's policies in the September civil war. Kuwait recently announced, however, it would resume payments.

Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, has suggested it would like Jordan to accept half of its aid in oil.

Hussein Sees Arabs Outmatched for Years

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan has said the Arabs would need "several years" before their strength could equal Israel's.

Saying publicly for the first time what has long been acknowledged privately, Hussein, in a television interview, said that the Arab world had not yet achieved a balance with Israel and that the gap lay more in training of men than in hardware.

The interview, which will be broadcast in Washington and other major cities tomorrow evening, was taped last Thursday evening in New York after Hussein saw President Nixon and other officials in Washington.

Asked whether a balance had been achieved in the Middle East now that the Arabs had received "many more tanks" and "many more planes," King Hussein replied: "It is not the number of tanks or the number of planes; it is the organization, the unity, the time it takes, really."

Jordan, he said, has had an all-

Arab army only since 1956. "It's military situation but, even so, too short a period of time," he said, "and our army is probably the best, at least one of the best, armies in the area. So it's too short a period of time to gain the training, to gain the experience of command... and I reckon we need several years to come to... be able to fill all the gaps with really properly trained people who have received their training over a proper period of time and gained the experience."

In an interview broadcast last Sunday, when asked whether the current cease-fire could be prolonged, Hussein conceded that few shipments on some items would be under any "illusion" about the start within the next few months.

The shopping list, these sources said, added up to some \$200 million in equipment including aircraft, air defense items, M-60 tanks and small arms and ammunition. These sources said they hoped shipments on some items would start within the next few months.

Israelis Seen Meeting Twice Before Giving Talks Decision

TEL AVIV, Dec. 17 (UPI)—There probably will be two more meetings of the Israeli cabinet before a decision is reached on rejoining stalled Middle East peace talks, political sources said today.

The first meeting will be held Sunday and the second either in the middle of next week, or the following Sunday, Israeli Premier Golda Meir said today Israel will return to the peace talks only after "careful examination" of all issues involved.

At a meeting in her Tel Aviv office today with U.S. Ambassador E. Waltham Barbour, Mrs. Meir formally received the latest American note urging the resumption of the talks under UN special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring.

Israel withdrew from the talks last September to protest Egypt's installation of Soviet missiles along the Suez Canal in violation of the cease-fire standstill agreement.

New Gaza Incident
The military command meanwhile reported another incident in the Gaza Strip today. It said an unknown assailant hurled a grenade at three Israelis—two soldiers and an army-employed civilian—in the heart of Gaza town this afternoon.

The grenade exploded, wounding the three Israelis, the spokesman said, adding that a search for the assailant was under way.

Egyptian Envoy Stays at UN
CAIRO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Egypt announced today it is putting off the scheduled return to Cairo of Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, its chief UN delegate and representative at the stalled Arab-Israeli peace talks at the United Nations, at least until Jan. 5.

The announcement, made by the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, reversed last week's decision to recall Mr. el-Zayyat to Cairo for "consultations."

Al-Ahram gave no explanation for the change of plans, except to say that Mr. el-Zayyat will now remain until Mr. Jarring, under whose auspices the peace talks are supposed to be held, completes preparing a report on his mission to be submitted to the Security Council by Jan. 5.

In other action, spokesmen said Israeli forces captured yesterday six Egyptians who had infiltrated into the Sinai Desert for intelligence purposes.

The military command said in an announcement tonight the men were captured in the region of the Red Sea, off the coast of Sharm el-Sheikh, along with the boat that brought them ashore.

dt Sees ress in in Talks

David Binder

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Chancellor Brandt told his cabinet at the outlook for an agreement on the Berlin-Bonn improved. He said he had received over powers currently in the issue.

That last week's meeting of the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, France, the United States and the United Kingdom in a series of areas of a series of areas.

It also reported on his meeting on Monday Soviet ambassador, Ustinov, and told the press his impression had been that the Soviet government is a swift and positive response on these points.

reference.

press on Access
to the spokesman, the Allies and the Soviet, some progress in their West Berlin's vulnerability.

in is located 110 miles Germany and its economy is on the unhindered of goods on land and sea.

source said that, at the adjournment of the session, powers had narrowed down to the problem of political institutions in West Berlin.

The Lave been demanding of federal political West Berlin.

to Mr. von Weizsacker, believes that the four nations have reached a call for attempts by man states to initiate discussions on transit between Bonn and East.

in mind, the chancellor instructed his chief Secretary Egon Bahr, at the East Germans yesterday on the possibility of negotiating a transit.

Germans had proposed north and the Brandt backed away, fearing to compromise the three lines in their Berlin talks over government.

re, Bonn obtained Allied seek transit negotiations Germany, with the that the two German tackling the Berlin directly until the four reached "agreement" on that matter.

German Accord
Dec. 17 (AP)—Czechoslovak West Germany today 10-year trade, technical and economic cooperation agreement.

It was signed by West ambassador Peter Berner, mission from Bonn, section chief in the German Ministry in German affairs.

Sets Up Body to Direct of Seabed for Mankind

NATIONS, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The UN General Assembly today almost unanimously agreed to set up a body to direct the area of the seabed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction. It is this area to which the regulations will apply.

Benefit of Mankind
The principles state that exploitation of the seabed's resources "shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographic location of states, whether landlocked or coastal, and taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries."

Yesterday, the Assembly adopted a declaration on the strengthening of international security, which grew out of a proposal Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko made in September 1969.

The vote was 120 in favor, South Africa, against and Portugal absent. Five delegations were absent.

Among other things, the declaration ruled out coercion of one state by another; forcible military occupation of any state; territorial acquisition resulting from force, and any state's "organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another state."

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PARIS MOVIES

Rohmer's Unique Method

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Eric Rohmer, the director-author of the memorable "Ma Nuit Chez Maud," has developed a type of love comedy of his own. He is the Marivaux of the movies and his latest contribution, "Le Genou de Claire" (at the Dragon, the Biarritz, the Imperial-Pathe and the Cambronne) will make the discriminating rejoice.



Here is a film that is solely concerned with sex that offers neither melodramatic conflicts nor graphic displays of amorous intercourse. Yet its analytical approach is not cold. Rather sympathetically and intelligently, it reports on the varying temperatures of the tender passion. Its action is slight for it is, in fact, a series of dialogues. It is a talkie filled with interesting and amusing conversation and shrewd observation. What the average movie goer will think of it remains to be seen, but its distinguished style will certainly find its appreciative audiences.

Jean-Claude Brilly as "Jerome" Romanian poet Aurora Cornu as "Aurora" in Eric Rohmer's "Le Genou de Claire."

Jerome, a worldly diplomat, 35, and engaged to be married, is spending his last bachelor summer at a lake resort on the Swiss border. There he chances to encounter a Romanian lady novelist whom he had met while serving at the French Legation in Bucharest. She invites him to visit the villa where she has taken rooms for her holiday and he makes

the acquaintance of the two adolescent daughters of the proprietor. He enters into platonic flirtations with both of these girls. The younger, only 16, is seriously disturbed by his attentions; but it is the older Claire, who is 17 and has a boyfriend, who unwittingly draws him from his cynical shell. He confesses to his Romanian confidante that he longs to touch the girl's knee. Jerome finds that his desire is stronger than he had suspected.

Rohmer's originality in handling dramatic material and the interesting diversity of his treatment enable him to deal

with situations that have been the comic and the psychologically serious. The maturity of his reasoning is very rare in screenplays. Consider, for example, the subtlety with which he poses the problems of the generation gap here. A true cinematic "author," his script and his execution are in pleasing harmony. All his characters have a convincing substance. Drawn in the round, they emerge as recognizable human beings and they are flawlessly portrayed by the players he has selected.

The role of the devoted diplomat, vain, cunning, brittle and very self-assured—until a teenage girl proves indifferent to his intrigues—fits Jean-Claude Brilly like a glove. There is a striking performance by the Romanian writer Aurora Cornu, making her conspicuous screen debut as the majestic Romanian novelist who has more theories on amour than Stendhal and who would like to put all of them into practice. She is the pivot about which everything revolves and whose Cornu, with her throaty Romanian intonations and commanding presence, transforms her into a fascinating oracle.

Béatrice Roman as the naive 16-year-old, vulnerable and anxious to begin life, and Laurence de Monaghan as her wiser sister, one of the irresistible knee-revealers of the French cinema, reveal a fresh natural quality that brings a poignant authenticity to their contrasting parts.

The tranquil lake country, caught in lovely color photography, sets the tone and the altering moods of the land where Cupid is at capricious play. In "Le Genou de Claire," Rohmer fulfills the promise of his "Ma Nuit Chez Maud," marking his advance as a screen stylist. In his new work his unique method has far greater depth and consistency.

"Pean d'Ane," Jacques Demy's adaptation of the Perrault nursery fable, is a dandy, an enchantingly beautiful film, one done with charm, delicacy, taste and high imagination. Pictorially it is utterly ravishing with its fairyland costumes and decor sparkling delightfully in its stylized color schemes and it has been so ideally cast that the figures of the fantasy seem to have stepped from the illustrations of some deluxe edition. There is Catherine Deneuve, suggesting a fragile white rose, as the princess who must turn away and wear the donkey's skin to escape her father's marriage proposal; there is Jean Marais as the brooding monarch; Jacques Perrin as the boyish prince seeking the lady of the ring; Delphine Seyrig, another lovely vision, as the calculating fairy godmother; Michelle Presnan and Bernard Leduc as the prince's parents, and the droll Pierre Repp as a stammering courtier.

Demy's direction discloses the touch of both an artist and a screen magician. Remaining faithful to the original, he has introduced some songs and some comedy, too, but he has not completely sold the vulgarization that usually overtakes such projects. He has, in a word, preserved the spell of purity and wonder.

"Pean d'Ane" will delight spectators of all generations and it is now on view at the Bout Mich. the Normandie, the Casino, the Miroir, the Berthier, the Moulin Rouge and the Orly-Publika.

"Le Territoire des Autres" (at the Publics Champs-Elysees, the Publics Saint-Germain, the Vendôme and the Studio Jean Cocteau) is another arrival that will please all audiences. This is Francois Bel's magnificent documentary of wild life, at once a valuable zoological study and a work filled with lyric beauty and eloquence. It was honored at its initial showing at the Cannes festival. It is not to be missed.

The 14 shows darkened by the strike since Nov. 15 will reopen this weekend because "they're not going to kid around. It's costing a lot of money." Sean Callery, an executive of Actors Equity, said.

The chief issues to be settled are salary, welfare and pension. Mr. Callery said.

The 200 actors and stage managers who struck have asked for a minimum weekly salary of \$125. The current minimum is \$75.

Movies in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Here's how The New York Times critics rate the new films: "Little Big Man," starring Dustin Hoffman, the film adaptation of Thomas Berger's epic novel, the author's attempt to capture the essence of the American heritage in the adventures of Jack Crabb, a 120-year-old gentleman who may or may not have been the sole survivor of Custer's Last Stand, is Arthur Penn's "most extravagant and ambitious movie," according to Vincent Canby. It "tries to cover too much ground," the critic says, and lacks the "lyricism" of such films as "Bonnie and Clyde" and "Alice's Restaurant." Yet "in spite of and because of these failings, it is an important movie by one of our most interesting directors."

Dustin Hoffman, "although there are peculiar traces of both Ben Braddock and Ratsko Rizzo" is "fine" in his Jack Crabb role, as is "just about everybody" in the cast, which includes Faye Dunaway. "Destroy All Monsters," an English-dubbed monster movie from Japan directed by Ishiro Honda, with a monster, cast headed by a giant caterpillar, a lizard who looks cross-eyed and a three-headed bat, culminates in a "battle royal" near Mt. Fujiyama. "A grunting, crushing, squealing and fire-breathing sight as amusing as it is clever," according to Howard Thompson. "The color is quite nice, there is cunningly effective use of miniature settings and they clip along briskly without squinting blood in the viewer's eye for the heck of it," Thompson says. Of its type, "not bad at all."

"Horror House," written and directed by Michael Armstrong, involves a group of "young Carnaby Street parasites in the butchery of a haunted mansion outside London." Howard Thompson says. "An atrocious hack-up of a movie from Britain" in his opinion. "Hornet's Nest," directed by Phil Karlson, "pits Rock Hudson along with 15 young boys against a significant portion of the Nazi forces occupying Italy."

"Ludwig van Beethoven," a film by Hans Conrad Fischer, in its world premiere, was reviewed by Harold Schonberg, music critic for The Times. "It is fairly long—one hour and 40 minutes—is in color and is a serious attempt to tell what Beethoven is all about. But Fischer has come no closer to solving the problems (of a film based on the life of a composer) than has anybody else." The musical sequences "are one of the troubles with the film," Schonberg says. "Everybody is heard merely in snippets of this or that," and the passages end "often at appallingly inappropriate places." Then there is the script—"a more disorganized script would be hard to imagine." However, "the film uses a great amount of Beethoven's material—paintings, scores, prints and so on—and skillfully jumps to present-day musicians playing Beethoven's music. The color process is good," the critic continues. "And it is a thrill to see blown-up reproductions of familiar Beethoveniana, with hitherto unsuspected detail and clarity."

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in 1944," according to Roger Greenspun. Rock Hudson wins, he says, but "the importance of his mission (he has been parachuted behind the German lines in order to blow up a dam) is never really made opaque, let alone clear," merely one of many faults. Greenspun finds with the film, "I could understand anybody's temptation to dismiss it as a bad movie that does not even satisfy its own modest ambitions," the critic says. But a "sufficiently complex" performance from Rock Hudson "merits attention and some respect."

"Dorian Gray," directed by Massimo Dallamano, "is so dull as to defy description, though not contempt," reports Roger Greenspun. Calling itself "A modern allegory based on the work of Oscar Wilde," the movie is "weak on allegory but terrifically strong on modernity." Greenspun says, pointing out that Dorian here (played by Helmut Berger) is blond and "glowering" with a "taste for pretty young men." He really isn't "so dangerous—or so shocking," according to this critic. Indeed, the film "is at once under-sexed and over-decorated."

"Interplay," the first film directed by Albert T. Viola, with screenplay by Harvey Plaxman, emerges as a "largely ineffectual effort to make something special out of obvious, over-centered material." A. H. Weller says, even though it's "purported as an intimate view of language in a founding marriage." Zee Wilson and Ed Moore head the cast.

"Ludwig van Beethoven," a film by Hans Conrad Fischer, in its world premiere, was reviewed by Harold Schonberg, music critic for The Times. "It is fairly long—one hour and 40 minutes—is in color and is a serious attempt to tell what Beethoven is all about. But Fischer has come no closer to solving the problems (of a film based on the life of a composer) than has anybody else." The musical sequences "are one of the troubles with the film," Schonberg says. "Everybody is heard merely in snippets of this or that," and the passages end "often at appallingly inappropriate places." Then there is the script—"a more disorganized script would be hard to imagine." However, "the film uses a great amount of Beethoven's material—paintings, scores, prints and so on—and skillfully jumps to present-day musicians playing Beethoven's music. The color process is good," the critic continues. "And it is a thrill to see blown-up reproductions of familiar Beethoveniana, with hitherto unsuspected detail and clarity."

Off-Broadway Strike Ends

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—An actors' strike which closed New York's Off-Broadway theaters for a month ended last night when both sides agreed to enter binding arbitration.

The 14 shows darkened by the strike since Nov. 15 will reopen this weekend because "they're not going to kid around. It's costing a lot of money." Sean Callery, an executive of Actors Equity, said.

The chief issues to be settled are salary, welfare and pension. Mr. Callery said.

The 200 actors and stage managers who struck have asked for a minimum weekly salary of \$125. The current minimum is \$75.

"In international cable, the three characters are named by the combination of letters and numbers."

The Norwegians "haven't far made up their minds, interviewing a fellow named Jansen, for example, it's in fact to find out whether name is Jorgensen or Jørgen. People working for it. Scandinavian organizations the Nordic Council or SAS, developed a lingo of their variously referred to as 'Kagathish,' 'Slagerakish,' 'Sasperanto.' It tends to be like Norwegian riksmål, riksmål, if you wish."

Is Danish pathologic condition the pharynx

By Jon Sjöby

COPENHAGEN.—"Danish" said a Swede. "Is language. It's a pathologic condition of the pharynx." "A Swede," said a "sounds like a fellow deep looking for the men's." "Unless," added the Dan, "it's a pharynx. It sounds like a Norwegian."

The Scandinavian language belongs to the Germanic family of the great Indo-European languages, sharing a linguistic past with a and a Horace, a Dante, a Shakespeare, a Schiller. They are not intelligible. If you understand the one, you understand the other. That's true with the Swedes and Danes. To understand a Norwegian, you need a riksmål, which, according to Swedes, is Danish with a bit of Norwegian. It was the language of Norway during the Middle Ages until 1815, a time when it was a dead language.

Most one of the many dialects from one of the numerous valleys—chance he won't be understood. The Norwegian language sometimes referred to as "Norwegian," has close to Icelandic and Faroese is Swedish and Danish. A or a Dane or riksmål, a man may read Icelandic. American could may read original version of the Terbury Tales.

Leaving Norwegians out picture (for the sake of policy), a reasonably intelligent Swede will pick up enough to get a beer or a three or four days. A really intelligent Dane will be able to communicate with Swedes in about the same way.

There are pitfalls, too. Rik, for example, means my, hilarious. In Swedish, rik means "quiet, full." Most every Danish has a "Røddel" (a street, the equivalent of or Elm Street in the States). That's the street you are likely to find looking for Kicks in sinful man.

A klap, in Swedish, a 6-centimeter touch of a-to-go with the pickled head that invariably opens a dinnary meal. Many a has had his face slapped demanding a klap with hors d'œuvre. The word is something entirely different Danish and there are many more, even in sinful man.

The Danes, generally, fortunately, are a good-ed lot. If a Swede drops a Danish word, the Swede will try his best to say it. (75) Instead of and-half-fourth, know, well that the Swede will a computer to figure the out. The Danes use a math system vaguely reminiscent of the French. They count scores: the French quatre-vingt (84), for example, comes "five-and-half-twenty." The Danes then don't quite understand it.

The Swedes and Norwegians who consider themselves a bit, buy their meat and fish at the program or a part of the Danish but by the kilo. A half kilo is so equivalent to the old pound. "Denmark went over to metric system in the late century," explained a shop owner recently, "and a law passed forbidding merchants to sell prices in pounds. Housewives still keep a pound or a half of ground for their dinner hakkebøf."

The Customer "Well, we started to prices by the half kilo, customer is always right!" Speaking of hakkebøf: orthography of the Scandinavian languages can cause a fellow trying report out of Scandinavia. The Danes use three letters in addition to the standard alphabet: a (pronounced "au" in "beau"), s (pronounced as "a" in "bad") and "thurst." The a, a couple decades ago, used to be th and writing on an old typewriter one still uses it (pronounced as in Aalborg). The Swedes, who haven't gotten the liberation was 1923, use the letters å, ä and ö, pronounced as a, e and o. "In international cable, the three characters are named by the combination of letters and numbers."

The Norwegians "haven't far made up their minds, interviewing a fellow named Jansen, for example, it's in fact to find out whether name is Jorgensen or Jørgen. People working for it. Scandinavian organizations the Nordic Council or SAS, developed a lingo of their variously referred to as 'Kagathish,' 'Slagerakish,' 'Sasperanto.' It tends to be like Norwegian riksmål, riksmål, if you wish."

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Loughran Named

Halle Conductor

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Halle Symphony Orchestra today named James Loughran its principal conductor and musical adviser, replacing the late Sir John Barbirolli.

Mr. Loughran, 38, has been conductor of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Scottish Symphony Orchestra.

He began his career as assistant to Peter Maag at the Munich Opera House and later worked in the Netherlands and Italy.

OSCAR BAR

Selectionnee a l'UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES OSCARS

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Selectionnee a l'UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES OSCARS

Personal Income Rises Billion

Gain Follows Stated Decline

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP).—Personal income in the United States rose \$3.4 billion in November, reversing a sharp decline in the month of October.

November was at a stated annual rate of the department said, in the non-manufacturing sector.

Payrolls declined in November, but earnings were more than offset by a rise in the number of hours worked.

Without the strike, the average worker would have earned \$1.75 more in November than in October.

The average worker's earnings were \$1.75 in November, up from \$1.70 in October.

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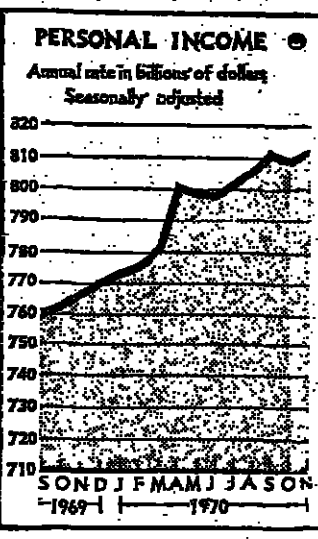
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Wagner Holds Role in Ailing Offshore Fund

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Robert F. Wagner Jr., chairman of the International Investors' Group, is playing a key role in the ailing offshore fund.

The fund, which was set up to invest in offshore oil and gas, has been struggling since its inception.

Wagner, who is also a member of the fund's management committee, is working to stabilize the fund's position.

The fund's assets are currently valued at \$1.5 billion, down from \$2 billion when it was first set up.

Wagner is expected to announce a new strategy for the fund in the near future.

The fund's performance has been disappointing, and investors are looking for a turnaround.

Wagner's role in the fund is crucial, as he is responsible for its overall direction.

The fund's future is uncertain, but Wagner is optimistic about its prospects.

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Nixon May Achieve Only 40% of Oil Supply Goal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—President Nixon's goal of increasing oil supplies by 40 percent in the next five years may be difficult to achieve, according to a report from the White House.

The report, which was prepared by the White House Office of Management and Organization, says that the goal is based on optimistic assumptions.

It says that the goal is based on the assumption that the world's oil reserves are unlimited and that the world's oil demand is growing at a rapid rate.

The report also says that the goal is based on the assumption that the world's oil production is growing at a rapid rate.

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Distillers Co. Shows Gain in Half-Year Net

MAN Earnings Drop 16% in Fiscal '70

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Distillers Co. Ltd., Britain's largest Scotch whisky, gin and vodka group, today announced net profits of \$16.8 million (\$89.04 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, up from \$15.2 million (\$78.04 million) in the same period of 1969.

For the year as a whole, DCI said it expected profits to be higher than in the preceding year, with both home and export sales expected to increase in 1971.

Shipments to the United States had expanded, but in Europe the group faces strong price competition, the firm noted.

No sales figures were available.

MAN Net Slips

AUGSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ).—Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) today reported profits of 37.68 million deutsche marks (\$7.55 million) for its fiscal year ended June 30, down 16 percent from 44.15 million DM in the preceding fiscal year.

A company spokesman said MAN would pay an unchanged 18 percent dividend, which would leave no allocation for reserves. In the preceding year, MAN put 6 million DM into reserves.

MAN's sales rose 20 percent to 1,895 billion DM from 1,594 billion DM a year earlier.

The volume of orders received was 2,277 billion DM in fiscal 1969-70, up from 1,723 billion DM the year earlier. In the first five months of the current year, the order inflow totaled 878 million DM. No comparison figure was given.

MAN said considerably higher labor costs, material prices and interest rates had not been completely offset by greater volume and productivity, thus depressing 1969-70 profits of the machine-building company.

Iowa Beef Processors

Year Revenue (millions) 1970 1969 716.0 675.0 Profits (millions) 0.58 3.31 Per Share 0.27 1.53

International Harvester

Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions) 754.4 738.4 Profits (millions) 12.53 21.94 Per Share 0.46 0.79

U.S. Shoe

Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions) 107.9 109.9 Profits (millions) 1.68 3.06 Per Share 0.26 0.46

Year Revenue (millions) 303.3 288.6 Profits (millions) 10.06 11.52 Per Share 1.53 1.76

GM Seen Ready To Boost Output

DETROIT, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ).—General Motors Corp. is planning to operate at close to its maximum efficient capacity in the first three months of 1971, in an effort to rebuild the strike-depleted inventories of its dealers, it was learned today.

The heavy U.S. production schedule may result in output of 1.65 million cars, up 25.6 percent from a year earlier, and eclipsing the previous quarterly record of 1.40 million set in the first quarter of 1965 when GM was also rebuilding inventories to make up for strike losses.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their overseas branches fell by \$123 million in the week ended Dec. 9, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The decline was the seventh in a row and brought gross liabilities outstanding to \$826 billion.

F.I. Du Pont Gets Cash; Wall Street Crisis Cools

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—After two years of deep financial distress, the crisis on Wall Street apparently has been resolved as the last big securities house with financial difficulties worked out the details of a capital infusion that was expected to return it to good health.

F. I. Du Pont, Glenside, Pa., third-largest U.S. firm dealing with the investing public, signed agreements yesterday for an outside financing.

Now the industry can assess the meaning of what it survived and can look ahead to the radical changes that are likely to result from the chaos of the bear market of 1969-70.

Since the stock market began tumbling in December, 1968, more than 100 New York Stock Exchange member firms have disappeared, hundreds of brokerage offices have been shut down and millions of dollars in capital have fled the industry in quest of greater safety.

Billions of dollars have been lost by individual investors, the securities industry itself, and the once wealthy men who were wiped out by troubles that went far beyond the market decline.

Waiting or Confirmation

Against this backdrop, it seems almost ludicrous that a \$10 million loan to Du Pont from a group headed by H. Ross Perot, the Texas computer millionaire, could have marked the end of Wall Street's difficulties—at least for now.

Yet that, coupled with another \$5 million from Du Pont itself, was a suspensefully awaited move. Had it not materialized, the firm could well have been unable to weather another adverse storm in the stock market.

"This is the first time since August that we haven't had some kind of crisis facing us," Bernard J. Lasker, NYSE board chairman, said after the Perot and Du Pont interests concluded their agreement.

"I think we can safely say that we are aware of no major threat that is in danger at the present time," he asserted.

Volume today eased to 13.66 million shares from yesterday's 14.24 million.

Telex, running second to Memorex in turnover, slipped 3/4 to 16 1/2. Some months ago, Telex's accounting practices were criticized in a financial publication. The company took issue with the article.

Only a single issue among the 30 Dow industrials changed by as much as a point; Owens-Illinois, up 1 1/4 to 53 1/2.

Appearing on the active roster were American Telephone, off 1/8 to 49 1/8 after reporting a token gain in November-quarter profits, and General Motors, up 3/8 to 79 5/8.

Ford stood unchanged at 54 5/8 after posting a high at 55. Chrysler was down 1/2 to 28 1/4.

The Louisville and Nashville Line jumped 5/8 to 73 3/4. Seaboard Coast Line plans to make an exchange offer for the company. Seaboard was unchanged at 54 5/8.

Fluor was up 1/8 to 23 7/8 and North American Rockwell was up 1/8 to 18 7/8. Fluor is acquiring \$2.5 million in North American property.

US Steel edged ahead 1/4 to 30 1/4. The company's chairman forecast a boost in steel prices. Despite a report of higher profits, Jack Eckerd backed off 1/4 to 36. International Harvester reported lower earnings but gained 3/8 to 27 3/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished higher in modern trading. The index gained .04 to 22.04.

Creole Petroleum lost 1/8 to 25 3/8. The company said proposed tax boosts in Venezuela would substantially dampen its earnings estimates.

Silver Broker Stock Off

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Silver brokers Johnson, Matthey Ltd. shares lost 4 shillings (48 U.S. cents) to close at 61 shillings 3 pence (\$7.35) today following yesterday's announcement it was facing up to a \$4 million debt from a long-time customer.

Heavy Agenda At IOS Meeting

GENEVA, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The board meeting of Investing Overseas Services, the troubled mutual fund giant, began here today as scheduled with "a heavy agenda," a company spokesman said.

Sources said one item high on the agenda is discussion of a possible link with Gramco, the Bahamas-based fund which has also run into trouble over the past year.

The spokesman said: "The meeting will probably go on until Saturday."

Bernard Cornfeld, IOS founder and largest single shareholder, flew in from New York yesterday to attend the meeting.

S. African Payments Deficit Up in Quarter

PRETORIA, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—South Africa's balance of payments on current account showed a deficit of \$310.8 million in the third quarter, against a \$158.2 million deficit in the same 1969 period, the South African Reserve Bank said today.

The total deficit thus far in 1970 is \$702.8 million, up from \$154 million a year ago.

The bank said its gold holdings fell \$11 million to \$642 million last week with total gold and foreign assets down \$13 million to \$913 million. Gold holdings have fallen \$345 million and total reserves \$351 million so far this year.

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International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change September 30, 1969—September 30,

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Continued on next page.

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One Dollar—

	Today	Prev.
was worth yesterday		
Austrian schillings.....	25.82	
Balgian franc.....	49.82	
British pound (5 per £).....	2.3868	
Canadian dollars.....	1.02	
Danish crowns.....	1.491	
Dutch guilders.....	1.68	
Finnish marks.....	4.16	
French franc.....	5.3280	
German marks.....	3.5555	
Greek drachmas.....	30.00	
Italian lire.....	622.70	
Mexican pesos.....	12.80	
Norwegian crowns.....	7.15	
Portuguese escudos.....	28.61	
Spanish pesetas.....	69.62	
Swedish kronas.....	5.17	
Swiss franc.....	4.631	

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local ex-
change for various local com-
modities and slight variations depending
on the type of transaction.

	Open Cl.
London.....	37.54 37
Zurich.....	37.52 37
Paris (12.5 kilo).....	37.61 37

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66	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	66	59	59	59	59	66	59	59	59	59
67	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	67	60	60	60	60	67	60	60	60	60
68	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	68	61	61	61	61	68	61	61	61	61
69	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	69	62	62	62	62	69	62	62	62	62
70	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	70	63	63	63	63	70	63	63	63	63
71	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	71	64	64	64	64	71	64	64	64	64
72	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	72	65	65	65	65	72	65	65	65	65
73	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	73	66	66	66	66	73	66	66	66	66
74	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	74	67	67	67	67	74	67	67	67	67
75	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	75	68	68	68	68	75	68	68	68	68
76	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	76	69	69	69	69	76	69	69	69	69
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78	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	78	71	71	71	71	78	71	71	71	71
79	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	79	72	72	72	72	79	72	72	72	72
80	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	80	73	73	73	73	80	73	73	73	73
81	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	81	74	74	74	74	81	74	74	74	74
82	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	82	75	75	75	75	82	75	75	75	75
83	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	83	76	76	76	76	83	76	76	76	76
84	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	84	77	77	77	77	84	77	77	77	77
85	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	85	78	78	78	78	85	78	78	78	78
86	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	86	79	79	79	79	86	79	79	79	79
87	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	87	80	80	80	80	87	80	80	80	80
88	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	88	81	81	81	81	88	81	81	81	81
89	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	89	82	82	82	82	89	82	82	82	82
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92	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	92	85	85	85	85	92	85	85	85	85
93	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	93	86	86	86	86	93	86	86	86	86
94	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	94	87	87	87	87	94	87	87	87	87
95	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	95	88	88	88	88	95	88	88	88	88
96	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	96	89	89	89	89	96	89	89	89	89
97	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	97	90	90	90	90	97	90	90	90	90
98	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	98	91	91	91	91	98	91	91	91	91
99	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	99	92	92	92	92	99	92	92	92	92
100	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	100	93	93	93	93	100	93	93	93	93
101	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	101	94	94	94	94	101	94	94	94	94
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103	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	103	96	96	96	96	103	96	96	96	96
104	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	104	97	97	97	97	104	97	97	97	97
105	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	105	98	98	98	98	105	98	98	98	98
106	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	106	99	99	99	99	106	99	99	99	99
107	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	107	100	100	100	100	107	100	100	100	100
108	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	108	101	101	101	101	108	101	101	101	101
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110	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	110	103	103	103	103	110	103	103	103	103
111	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	111	104	104	104	104	111	104	104	104	104
112	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	112	105	105	105	105	112	105	105	105	105
113	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	113	106	106	106	106	113	106	106	106	106
114	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	114	107	107	107	107	114	107	107	107	107
115	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	115	108	108	108	108	115	108	108	108	108
116	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	116	109	109	109	109	116	109	109	109	109
117	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	117	110	110	110	110	117	110	110	110	110
118	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	118	111	111	111	111	118	111	111	111	111
119	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	119	112	112	112	112	119	112	112	112	112
120	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	120	113	113	113	113	120	113	113	113	113
121	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	121	114	114	114	114	121	114</			

These securities were offered and sold outside the United States and Canada. This announcement appears as a matter of record.

These securities were offered and sold outside the United States and Canada. This announcement appears as a matter of record.

December 18, 1970

\$20,000,000

Canada Safeway International Finance Corp.

8¾% Guaranteed Notes Due 1975

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal and Interest by

Canada Safeway Limited

1000

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenn & Smith <i>Securities Underwriters Limited</i>		N. M. Rothschild & Sons <i>Limited</i>	
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underswriters) <i>Limited</i>			
Commerzbank/Crédit Lyonnais <i>Aktien-Gesellschaft</i>	Bank Nederland N.V. <i>Limited</i>	American Express Securities S.A. <i>Limited</i>	A. E. Ames & Co. <i>Limited</i>
Bank A/S <i>Limited</i>	Julius Baer International <i>Limited</i>	Bank of America <i>Société Anonyme</i>	Bank of London & South America <i>Limited</i>
es & Hope N.V. <i>Limited</i>	Bankers Trust International <i>Limited</i>	Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt KGaA <i>Limited</i>	Banque Blyth & Co <i>Limited</i>
de Bruxelles S.A. <i>Limited</i>	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. <i>Limited</i>	Banque de l'Indochine <i>Limited</i>	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. <i>Limited</i>
Nationale de Paris <i>Limited</i>	Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet <i>Limited</i>	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas <i>Limited</i>	Banque Rothschild <i>Limited</i>
Suez et de l'Union des Mines <i>Limited</i>	Banque de l'Union Européenne <i>Limited</i>	Banque Worms & Co <i>Limited</i>	Barings Brothers & Co. <i>Limited</i>
de Bary & Co. N.V. <i>Limited</i>	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank <i>Limited</i>	Bayerische Staatsbank <i>Aktien-Gesellschaft</i>	Bayerische Vereinsbank <i>Limited</i>
Privatbank <i>Limited</i>	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft <i>Limited</i>	Gunnar Bøhm & Co. A/S <i>Limited</i>	Burkhardt & Co. <i>Limited</i>
House Japhet Limited <i>Limited</i>	Christiania Bank og Kjøpingskase <i>Limited</i>	La Compagnie Financière <i>Limited</i>	Crédit Commercial de France <i>Limited</i>
Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine <i>Limited</i>	Crédit Industriel et Commercial <i>Limited</i>	Créditanstalt-Bankverein <i>Limited</i>	Créditanstalt-Bankverein <i>Limited</i>
ke Landmandsbank <i>Limited</i>	Delbrück & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Deutsche Bank <i>Aktien-Gesellschaft</i>	Deutsche Girozentrale <i>Limited</i>
Securities Corporation <i>Limited</i>	Dresdner Bank <i>Aktien-Gesellschaft</i>	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation <i>Limited</i>
ica International <i>Limited</i>	Finacor <i>Limited</i>	The First Boston Corporation <i>Limited</i>	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers <i>Limited</i>
lds Incorporated <i>Limited</i>	Guinness Mahon & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier Securities <i>Limited</i>	Israel-British Bank (London) <i>Limited</i>
ank in Zürich (Overseas) <i>Limited</i>	Hill Samuel & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggeoise <i>Limited</i>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International <i>Limited</i>
zwa Handelsbank <i>Limited</i>	Kleinwort, Benson <i>Limited</i>	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggeoise <i>Limited</i>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International <i>Limited</i>
eschot <i>Limited</i>	Lazard Brothers & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Lehman Brothers <i>Limited</i>	Libert Peterbroeck Securities S.A. <i>Limited</i>
Young, Weir & Company <i>Limited</i>	Merck, Finck & Co. <i>Limited</i>	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Manufacturers Hanover <i>Limited</i>
Cie International S.A. <i>Limited</i>	Morgan Grenfell & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Neill, Thomson Limited <i>Limited</i>	Den norske Creditbank <i>Limited</i>
Heldring & Pierson <i>Limited</i>	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn <i>Limited</i>	Richardson Securities of Canada <i>Limited</i>	Rösel & Co. <i>Limited</i>
urities Corporation <i>Limited</i>	E. D. Sassoon Banking Company <i>Limited</i>	Schoeller & Co. <i>Limited</i>	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. <i>Limited</i>
Friedlander <i>Limited</i>	Skandinaviska Banken <i>Limited</i>	Smith, Barney & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Société Générale <i>Limited</i>
urnbull & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Svenska Handelsbanken <i>Limited</i>	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) <i>Limited</i>	Société Générale de Banque S.A. <i>Limited</i>
urburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. <i>Limited</i>	S. G. Warburg & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Westdeutsche Landesbank <i>Limited</i>	White, Weld & Co. <i>Limited</i>
Dean Witter & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Wood Gundy Securities <i>Limited</i>	Wood Gundy Securities <i>Limited</i>	Wood Gundy Securities <i>Limited</i>

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Mid-day Indicated Prices		
Dollar Bonds	Montagu tr 9½-2s 701½	162½
	Cummins Int 5-88.	97½
		93½

51A	Schlumberger	1,40	75	85%	87	85%	87	+	1	33%	211A	U. Lufier	1,50	5	32%	32%	32%	32%
114A	Schrier Reacr	30	16	7%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	33%	179A	Univac pf.50	1,20	103	21%	21%	21%	21%
114A	Schrier Reacr	30	16	7%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	33%	179A	Univac pf.50	1,20	103	21%	21%	21%	21%
111A	SCM Cp. 45p	30	131	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	59%	32%	Uniphon 1,60	1,20	47%	47%	47%	47%	
111A	SCM Cp. 45p	30	131	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	59%	32%	Uniphon 1,60	1,20	47%	47%	47%	47%	
10A	Scott Feltz	30	9	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	21%	37%	USLIFE	1,20	126	33%	33%	33%	33%
10A	Scott Feltz	30	9	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	21%	37%	USLIFE	1,20	126	33%	33%	33%	33%
10A	Scott Feltz	30	9	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	21%	37%	USLIFE	1,20	126	33%	33%	33%	33%
25A	Scovill	1,40	24	39	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	53	34%	UschCo	1,60	112	52	52%	52%	52%
25A	Scovill	1,40	24	39	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	53	34%	UschCo	1,60	112	52	52%	52%	52%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
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51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%
51A	Sauder pf.230	11	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	39%	20%	Utah Pl.	1,92	38	35%	35%	35%	35%

Marathon 91-75...	102 1/2	104 1/2	Ashland 5-83.....	81 1/2	82 1/2	Bondtrade—Index
Mass-Ferg 8-82....	100 1/4	101 1/4	Beat Foods 7 1/2-93	107 1/2	105 1/2	
Mexico 7-82.....	95 1/2	100 1/2	Chevron 5-93.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	

(Basis Dec. 31, 1956=100)

United States Leasing Corporation

9¼% Senior Notes due December 1, 1974

Sutro & Co.
Incorporated

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هنا من الأصل

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
ARGO FUND
 announce that the shares of the Fund have appreciated
18% p. a.
 The redemption price as of 30 November, 1970, was
 100% of the net asset value. The Fund, through the
 investment of the Argo Fund, the insurance of the
 assets capital and of 100% appreciation during the
 period, provides security over and above our annual
 performance. The Fund is a company with shares for
 confidence in our management team.
 Property Advisors S.A. (the management company),
 1, Box 331, CH-8936, Zurich, Switzerland.

PEANUTS



R. C.



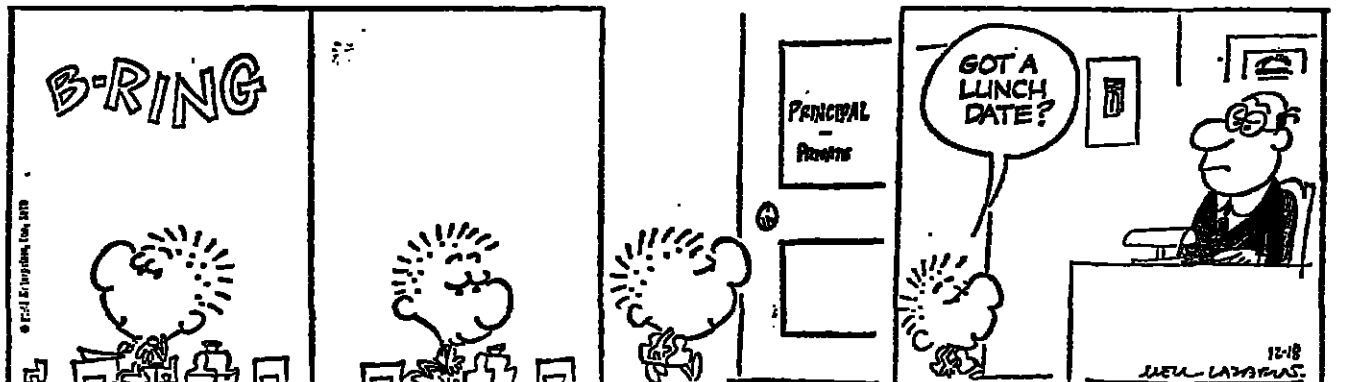
L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



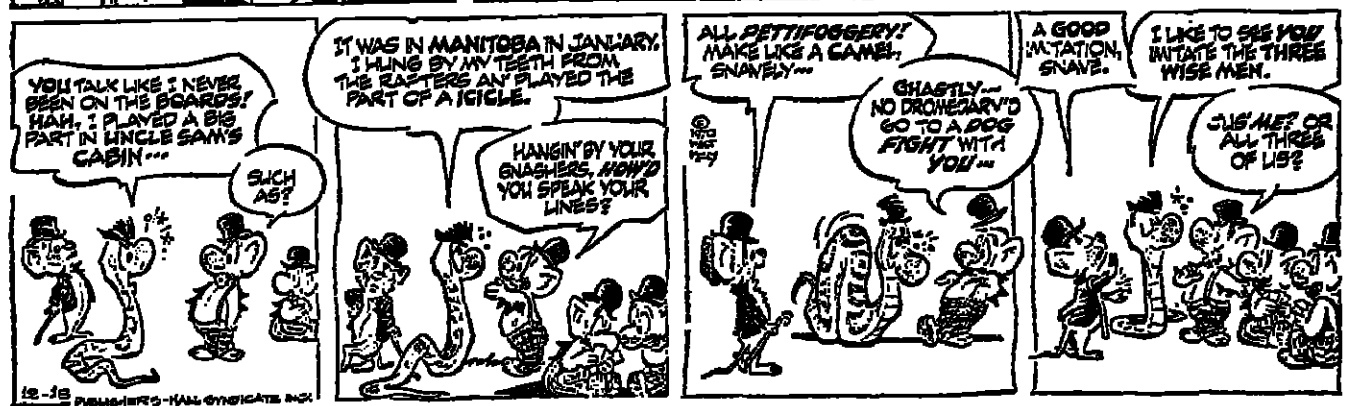
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Over one diamond, North overcalled with two clubs. East jumped to three diamonds, making it necessary for South to bid his thin heart suit at the level of three.

North suddenly found that his hand offered slam prospects. He could see that there was unlikely to be any trump loser and he felt sure from the opposing bidding that his partner held at most one diamond.

The jump to four spades was a "splinter," showing at most a singleton in that suit and inviting a heart slam. Although South held only four points of any consequence, they were the right four points and he accepted the invitation.

Looking at the North-South hands only, there is a good prospect of making eight trump tricks, counting two ruffs in the dummy, one spade and three clubs. The club finesse is likely to succeed and South can hope to establish the fifth club in dummy eventually.

It appears that the club break is fatal to South's chances, but there was a way and he found it. When East won the first trick with the diamond ace and returned a diamond, South ruffed and drew trumps. East was in some difficulty and discarded his remaining diamond.

If South had attempted at this point to develop his 12th trick in either black suit he would have failed. Instead he made the key play of the diamond ten for a ruff in his hand. This caught East in a strange squeeze.

A spade discard would have permitted South to establish

his spades by ruffing the suit twice in the dummy and the actual club discard was equally fatal: the fifth club was established in dummy by ruffing twice in the closed hand.

Notice that it did not matter whether South finessed the club queen. Either way, he could make a trick with that card together with the club ace and fifth club.

NORTH
3
AKJ4
1032
AQ1064

EAST
K642
Q9
KJ9754
K2

SOUTH
A10875
876532
Q
9

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

West North East South

1 1 2 3 3

Pass 4 Pass 6

Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond seven.

Solutions to Previous Puzzle

TABOIE	CHAS	LAMA
ADOBIE	CHAL	TRAR
NOIEM	ALLOTMENT	
SEI	COLORED	
INITIAL	GNASHED	
IGNITES	YELLOW	
MIEN	ALTER	
ABSENCE	SHAKERS	
MEISTER	TOE	
RETRADERS	BLUNT	
SPIRITUALITY	QUITE	
VIVID	LYOL	ULTRA
PELT	CERE	ABEAM

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAIGC

NAHCT

STEWEN

ZACMEE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

IN "O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: RODEO SNARL CAMPUS PAYOFF

Answers: The wool salesman's stock-in-trade - COARSE YARNS.

BOOKS

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY

His Life and Time

By Curtis Cate. Putnam, Illustrated, 608 pp. \$1

Reviewed by Nona Balakian

HIS name had an aristocratic ring. And perhaps better than anyone else he exemplified E. M. Forster's "aristocracy of the sensitive, the considerate and the plucky." A pioneer of the sky in the pre-dawn of the space age, he breathed the romance of the air as no one had done before or has since. But in the brief span of his 44 years, the adventures he most prized and wanted to record were those that had to do with the earth, with the world of men and their immutable link to each other.

"Terre des Hommes" (Man's Earth) he titled the book that brought him international fame. Thirty years after its publication, "Wind, Sand and Stars" (as it was ineptly translated) survives as a model of poetic prose that excels without embarrassment man's "essence" as distinct from his "existence."

Antoine de Saint-Exupery, living, writing and dying as no French author had done before him (he disappeared somewhere between Corsica and the Alps on a reconnaissance flight in the summer of 1944), was inevitably mythologized as a heroic figure in France's time of defeat, as well as deplorable, by a post-war generation for his quasi-mythical idealism. Now in a compelling, definitive biography, Curtis Cate, who has lived and worked in France, fills out what has been written largely through the testimony of those who knew the writer at different stages of his life.

It is a huge book whose scope is larger than his biographical subject—and rightly so, since Saint-Exupery's life touched the life of his country at so many significant points. At the same time, it does not slight the smaller human aspects of a very much earthborn "Saint-Ex": the comrade of the luminous smile, the beaklike feet, the puckish profile who loved to entertain with card tricks and comic drawings, who kept his hands busy devising mechanical gadgets while his mind explored the meaning of everything he was experiencing.

Born in the century, into an old French family, whose roots were in Toulouse and Aix, Saint-Exupery had an idyllic childhood, despite the loss of his father when he was only 4. With a beautiful, artistic mother to inspire him and a household of sisters and brothers responding to his literary gifts, Saint-Ex stored a rich reserve of inner stability on which to draw in his hazardous future career.

At "The" Institut Collège de Sainte Croix at Le Mans and later at Ecole Normale, an orthodox Roman Catholic education failed to curb his "perennial adolescence." A child of the era, he supplemented moralistic reflections (Pascal and Nietzsche were favorite authors) with a very tangible interest in the flying machine.

Inevitably, when Saint-Exupery's term of compulsory military service came up in 1921, he found himself in the newly formed, glamorous French Air Force. Thereafter, his experiences in the air, first as an apprentice flyer in Morocco, later as commercial air-mail

pilot and flight record setter, a pattern that was endlessly repeated, when struggling with inadequate chimneys and radio communications, second only to a pilot with the elements; the stretches of solitude, at all, the sense of being ed into the heart of mystery." By separating intermittently from the flying helped preserve in his mind that made mistakes the stones to cathedrals.

Mr. Cate's greatest comes in suggesting the of Saint-Exupery's poetry to lift quotes from the sure books is to miss a characteristic and original Saint-Ex: the tersely ex revelation coming after period of stress—in the on the Andes or, as a peace to men's spirit, to Arry in a village to destruction.

Mr. Cate is on surer when he is dealing w aviator's social existence Ex in the cafes of St. C des Prés, with his petit American wife (the mar only briefly sketched), André Gide and the A expatriates, who helped get published. Saint-Ex threshold of fame as a new kind of nonfiction "South Mail" (1929) and "Flight" (1931), cross Atlantic to pioneer mail to Patagonia! Saint-Ex a friend's life on the ice of the Andes and sube nearly drowning in the of France.

As special correspond Paris-Soleil, he visited the Union in 1936 and cover Spanish Civil War ir Evocative meditations, human aspects of war: a clial upheaval, his dis contained impassioned against the encroach totalitarianism in all its Once so nonpolitical a

now turned homme eng to a politically and confused France. Saint 1940 pleaded for unit found his patriotism que Alienated by the coveri regime on the one har the sectarianism of De Free French on the ot sought exile in New Y best-selling author it United States, he found, articles and talks, a from which to argue for entry into the war.

same time, he kept delecting by writing an all children's book, "The Prince," and beginning a sophical work he was n finish, "Wisdom of the Barred by De Gaulle flying in his own coun rejoiced at the opportu serve from an America in North Africa, who country entered the E

Despite badly shoul der and over-age, glad to be again a part after the unreality of emigre life. The poet a man of action remaine arable to the end.

Nona Balakian review for The New York Tim

CROSSWORD By Will

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| 5 O'Flaherty | 45 English | 14 Delites |
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| 13 Nymph | 47 Withdraw | 22 Ohio nam |
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| | | 47 given" |

